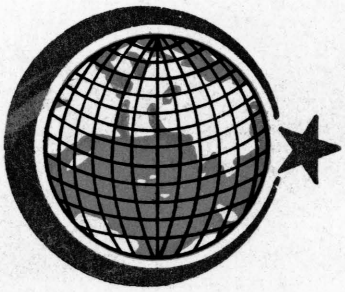

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AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 52

AUGUST 1988

CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
SECTOR F-5/2, P. O. BOX 1173,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN

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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: AUGUST 1988

IJAZ S. GILANI
FAZAL-UR-RAHMAN

Edited and Published by Kamal Matinuddin on behalf of the Institute of Strategic Studies vide DM. Islamabad Memo No. 2617/C of 14-7-1985 and despatched under GPO's Registered No. N-1072, Telephones: 824628, 821340, 824658.
Subscription Rates: *Annual* Rs. 120.00 *Single copy* Rs. 10; *Overseas Annual* US $ 60.00; *Single* US $ 5.00 including air mail. *Address:* The Institute of Strategic Studies, Sector F-5/2, Islamabad.
Printed by Abdal Ghani Barq at Ferozsons Rawalpindi Ltd., 32 Saddar Road Rawalpindi, Telephones: 62302 — 62366 — 67901 Telex: 54055 BARQ Pk.

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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
RA	=	Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
ICRC	=	International Committee of the Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KT	=	The Kabul Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NF	=	National Front.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.

'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'		Those who take part in Jehad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

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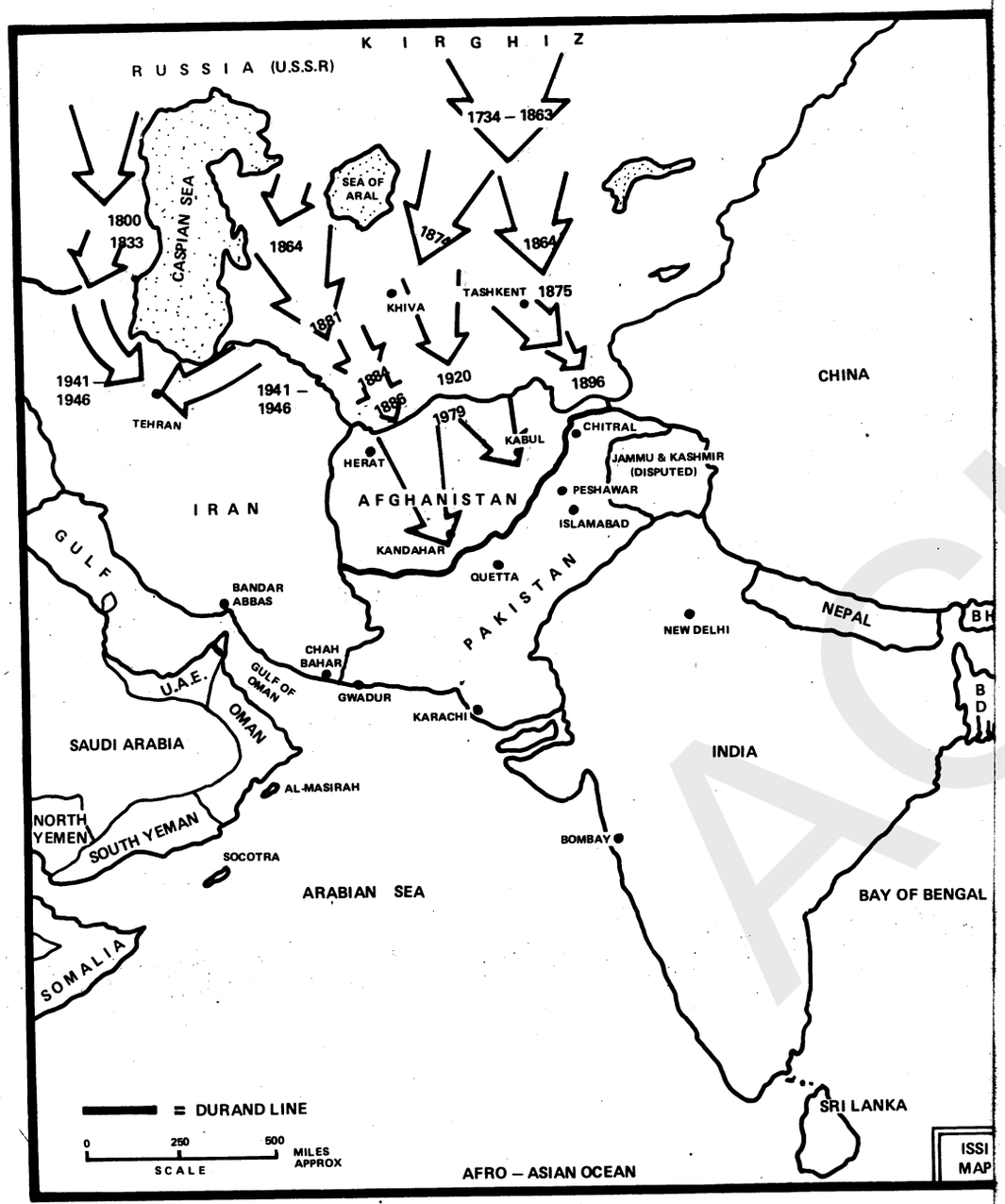
THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (See map Appendix 7)

The tempo of fighting in Afghanistan further intensified in July 1988. Mujahideen sources reported 441 incidents in 29 out of the 31 provinces.

A Breakdown of the Incidents

Mujahideen attacked 110 Soviet-Kabul Mobile Targets, that is, convoys, mobile detachments, patrol units, aircraft on bombing and reconnaissance missions etc.

Mujahideen attacked 258 Immobile Targets, that is, Military Camps, Garrisons, Security Posts, Military and Administration Establishments, PDPA and KHAD offices etc.

According to Mujahideen sources, Soviet-Kabul forces carried out atleast 48 air and 25 ground operations against Mujahideen supply caravans, hideouts, besides launching retaliatory raids and reconnaissance missions on Mujahideen controlled positions and centres.

The highest frequency of conflict was reported from the capital, Kabul. This was corroborated by increased coverage of combat activity in the Soviet and Kabul media. After Kabul the highest combat intensity was reported from Qandahar, Ningarhar, Paktiya, Kunar and Ghazni provinces.

Mujahideen claimed they destroyed or damaged 12 fighters/bombers and 13 helicopters in July. The figures included 7 aircraft and 2 helicopters destroyed on ground during rocket and missile attacks on airfields in Kabul, Paktiya, Ghazni and Qandahar. The remaining 16 were shot down in the air elsewhere.

During July 1988, the Mujahideen captured 3 important towns, namely, Mohammad Agha in Logar province on July 1, Qadis in Badghis province on July 2, and Moqar in Ghazni province on July 9. Mohammad Agha and Moqar are strategically located on Kabul's main communications lines with Paktia and Qandahar provinces. In late June, the Mujahideen had taken Maidan Shehr in Wardak province, Shakardarra and Birajghur towns in Kabul and Siahgard town in Parwan province. These attacks could be interpreted as a way of applying pressure on and around the capital, Kabul and not necessarily to settle down in

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad in the preparation of this monthly report.

those places permanently.

Herat province has been significantly cool during July. Both the Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces are restraining themselves for reasons not yet clear. Possibly conflict has not been fully reported. Herat lies on the main Soviet communication line south to Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan.

Here also lies the major Soviet airbase of Shindand. In July Mujahideen reported 11 whereas Soviet-Kabul sources reported 6 incidents in Herat province.

It would seem the Soviet-Dabul forces did not launch any large scale of offensive against Mujahideen in the provinces directly bordering on Pakistan. Nevertheless, in Qandahar where the fighting initiated by Mujahideen was intense, Soviet-Kabul forces conducted atleast 2 air and 3 ground strikes.

Generally the Soviet-Kabul forces were on the defensive, but they tended to retaliate rather massively when hit by Mujahideen. Their retaliation often took the shape of aerial and artillery bombardment of inhabited and cultivated areas. Fruit gardens were thus destroyed over an area of 5 kilometres along the Qandahar-Herat highway. In Ghazni stocks of grain and fodder were burnt down. Shelling from Kunduz airbase resulted in heavy losses to crops. In Logar and Kabul provinces the farmers suffered severe losses. Rural communities in the Soviet-border provinces of Badakhshan, Takhar, Faryab and Badghis were hit both from the air and ground, the main targets being standing crops and irrigation channels.

Monthwise Coverage by Kabul Radio

Month	Security Forces Operations	Extremists Operations	Total Engagements	No. of Provinces reported
July 88	91	45	136	22
June 88	85	38	123	20
May 88	50	51	101	19
April 88	18	21	39	11

As per figures reported above the coverage of operations conducted by Kabul regime forces has risen over the months. So is there coverage of "subversive activities of extremist elements".

Soviet and Kabul media played up the theme of "rebel in-fighting" in July 1988, reporting several clashes among various groups of Mujahideen.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Roads Blocked

The Mujahideen, it seems, are currently concentrating on blocking and disrupting road communications between the capital, Kabul, and major provincial headquarters.

With the capture of Moqur (July 9) and Shahre-Safa (June 16) traffic on a stretch of several hundred kilometres was made difficult: and, Soviet-Kabul troops thus cut off in between were compelled to use alternate roads, wherever possible.

Kabul-Gardez Highway

With the capture of Mohammad Agha (July 1), traffic on the Kabul-Gardez Highway via Logar province headquarters, Pul-e-Alam, was blocked on July 10.

Kabul-Torkham Highway

Traffic on Kabul-Torkham Highway was blocked near Saroobi on June 23 following Mujahideen rocket/missile attacks on security posts in the vicinity.

Faizabad-Taluqan Road

Mujahideen blocked the road between Kisham and Badakhshan provincial headquarters, Faizabad, on 29 June.

Salang Highway

Mujahideen continued rocket/missile attacks on Salang Highway passing through Parwan (July 13-21), and Baghlan (July 9-10-14-16).

Qandahar-Spinbuldak Highway

Mujahideen are constantly harassing military convoys on this road.

Qandahar-Herat Highway

With the blocking of Qandahar-Kabul Highway at several places, Soviet-Kabul authorities are trying to keep this route open. Their convoys pass on this road under heavy armour and aerial protection.

Fighting in and Around Kabul

Sixty-seven incidents were reported from Kabul and surrounding areas in the reporting month of July. It seems the Mujahideen have taken positions on the nearby hills in the north and southwest of the

city. From there they fire rockets and missiles on military/establishment targets. Kabul media carried reports on Mujahideen attacks on Kabul on July 6, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24, 29 and 30. The total number of killed and wounded exceeded 200. Some of the rocket and missile attacks on 'busy bazars' and mosques are attributed to the Kabul regime itself "in order to give the Mujahideen a bad reputation".

Figures cited by Mujahideen as well as by Soviet and Kabul media indicate a rise in military engagements in Kabul recently.

A Moscow television correspondent A. Shkirando reported on July 17 from Kabul that "the past 3 months have seen a sharp increase in the number of terrorist acts against the capital's inhabitants". It said that the terrorists "try to frighten the town's folk ... and meanwhile ascribe the inhumane shelling to the Soviet troops. Unfortunately some of the Kabul inhabitants yield to this sordid provocation".

During the reporting month Mujahideen attacked and in some case actually occupied, Kabul regime positions and posts in the North and northwest in Paghman and Shakardarra areas. In the southeast, they were at Chardah and Chahar Asiab. The Mujahideen are thus beginning to lay what ultimately might become an actual siege of Kabul city.

On July 16 a spokesman of Afghan Interior Ministry told a press conference in Kabul that "In the past month the extremists launched 124 missiles on ... Kabul city ... and have inflicted heavy material and human losses in Kabul city. These attacks were launched "from distance of 20-30 km".

Positions Captured by Mujahideen

During the reporting month of July, 1988 Mujahideen captured the following Soviet-Dabul positions:—

Place	*Province*	*Date*
Lalpur	Ningarhar	June, 20
Shakardarra	Kabul	June, 22
Maidan City	Wardak	June, 26
Siahgard District	Parwan	June, 29
Mohammad Agha	Logar	July, 1
Qadis District	Badghis	July, 2
Biraj Ghor	Kabul	July, 4
Jughato Town	Ghazni	July, 5
Muqar Town	Ghazni	July, 9
Shah Joi	Zabul	July, 15
Durbaba Town	Ningarhar	July, 19
Ghundli Town	Ningarhar	July, 19
Naurus	Zabul	July, 21
Syed Karam	Paktiya	July, 28

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ALALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimroz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen sources: The Mujahideen attacked regime security posts in Gong district and killed along with 4 others while chasing Kabuli soldiers. A huge quantity of arms and ammunition was taken by the Mujahideen. On July 13, the Mujahideen destroyed a ruling party office and ammunition depot in Kash Rod.

Helmand

Mujahideen sources: 25 June: Mujahideen fire rockets on Kajki Dam. Eight Kabul troops killed.

28 June: Mujahideen attack security post on Kabul-Herat Highway at Yakh Chal. Eleven Kabuli soldiers killed against 2 Mujahideen.

On July 10, Mujahideen clashed with Kabuli soldiers near Grishik city. One tank and two other vehicles were destroyed.

On July 16, Mujahideen ambushed a Kabuli force near Anjeer. Two vehicles destroyed. Mujahideen also attacked security post near Naad-e-Ali town.

Radio Kabul: Local security forces launched a large operation against anti-government groups in Helmand province. It is reported that troops were guided by civilian population to the fortifications of the extremists in the mountainous region of Khuaistan and dislodged them after a battle. The enemy was dispersed. As a result of the operation a large amount of weapons, including mortars, recoilless guns, anti-aircraft systems, rocket projectiles and launchers was seized. In another region of the province one more rebel group was routed leaving behind on the battlefield not only weapons but also several trucks, used to bring weapons from Iran. Extremists sustained heavy casualties not only in the battles against government troops, but also in clashes between themselves. Rebels from Jamiat-e-Islami and Harkat-e-Enqelabi Islami clashed in bloody skirmishes in Helmand caused by contradictions over the division of spheres of influence. More than 20 rebels were killed and wounded (9 July, 1988).

An 8-member armed group, led by one Abdul Ghafoor laid down their arms and joined the process of national reconciliation in Sangeen Ulaswali of Helmand province, recently. A defence correspondent of Bakhtar news agency reports from Sangeen Ulaswali that a meeting was held in this connection at which the leader of the group pledged to spare no effort to defend the country and implement the programme of national reconciliation (23 July, 1988).

- Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: 17 June: A captured Red Army lieutenant exchanged with 7 Mujahideen, including commander Syed Abdul Barri and an Arab volunteer. The Arab Mujahid had been in Soviet-Kabul custody for 5 years.

25 June: Mujahideen clash with a military convoy near Baba Sahib pass. The convoy which was moving towards Arghandab lost 3 tanks and 4 APCs.

26 June: Mujahideen fire 122mm rockets at Qandahar Airport.

On July 2, Kabul regime forces ambushed a group of Mujahideen, 3 kms east of Qandahar airport. Four Mujahideen were killed and 8 injured in exchange of fire. On the same day Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Panjwai district. A vehicle destroyed.

On July 3, Mujahideen captured 3 security posts in Spinbuldak. Fifty pieces of heavy and light arms captured.

On July 4, Mujahideen attacked a military camp and a convoy in Arghandab district. A tank was destroyed and several regime soldiers killed. Eleven Afghan soldiers walked over to Mujahideen lines.

On July 5, Mujahideen destroyed a number of tanks and other vehicles in the Punjab and Maiwand districts. An ammunition depot was also destroyed in Maiwand.

On July 7, Mujahideen clashed with Kabul regime forces in Baba Wali Sahib and Bagh-e-Nazar areas. On the same day they attacked security posts in Spinbuldak area and captured 2 posts near Hoot.

On July 8, a large military convoy left Qandahar presumably for Kabul.

On July 11, Mujahideen attacked military installations in Arghandab. Also on the same day Mujahideen attacked regime positions in Spinbuldak.

On July 15, Mujahideen shot down a MI-25 helicopter near Qandahar city.

On July 16, another aeroplane was destroyed in Arghandab district where fierce fighting had been going on for several days.

On July 17, a military convoy was attacked near Baba Sahib.

On July 18, a Soviet helicopter and two oil tankers were destroyed during a missile attack at Qandahar airport. The runway and some military installations were damaged.

On July 19, during a major military engagement with the Afghan army, Mujahideen destroyed 3 tanks and 16 other vehicles in Arghandab area. Sixteen Mujahideen were killed and 50 injured.

On July 21, Soviet and Afghan troops clashed in Daman, resulting in the destruction of some vehicles. On the same day Mujahideen hit Qandahar Airport, two aircraft parked on the runway were destroyed. They ambushed a convoy in Dand and fired rockets on security posts in Spinbuldak area. Nearly 100 troops were killed and wounded.

On July 25, Mujahideen attacked a convoy moving on Kalat-Qandahar road. A number of vehicles were hit and 20 soldiers killed. On July 27, Mujahideen fired on a hotel lodging officials' inside Qandahar city.

VIRA: The Afghan Mujahideen have launched attacks on the military bases of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Spinbuldak, Qandahar. In the attacks, 14 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and six others were injured.

According to another report, the Afghan Mujahideen launched attack on a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Qandahar province as a result of which a tank and an armoured personnel carrier were destroyed while five Soviet-Kabul troops were also killed (News—Persian: 23 July, 1988).

The Mujahideen are presently deployed at 10 km from the Qandahar airport and have been attacking the city of Qandahar with rockets (News—Persian: 27 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: A military supply convoy of the occupation troops was attacked by the Afghan Mujahideen in Spinbuldak area of Arghandab, early this week (News—Persian: 7 July, 1988).

In a series of operations in various provinces of Afghanistan, the Afghan Mujahideen killed or injured more than 150 occupation troops and shot down two fighter aircraft in Qandahar and Ghazni provinces.

In their fresh operations the Afghan Mujahideen have destroyed two Soviet aircraft in Qandahar airport and also shot down another plane.

According to the report, in the operation the Afghan Mujahideen killed 55 Kabul regime soldiers. Besides, the Afghan Mujahideen also destroyed two tanks and three armoured personnel carriers of the Kabul regime, while these posts of the Kabul government were also demolished (News—Persian: 28 July, 1988).

Meanwhile, the Afghan Mujahideen have shot down an aircraft of

the Kabul regime when it was bombing residential areas in Arghandab area of Qandahar province. The pilot of the aircraft was also killed. Eleven civilians were martyred in the air-raid of the Kabul regime fighter planes (News—Pushto: 31 July, 1988).

BBC: The British television has telecast scenes of fighting between government troops and guerillas in the Afghan city of Qandahar. Gordon Adam of BBC Eastern Service has commented on this report.

The ITN film showed photographs of fighting around the city and the debris of destroyed Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles along the city border. This gives the impression how much loss has been suffered by the Soviet-Afghan troops. The ITN correspondent felt no particular difficulty in breaking the security circle. He also filmed armed Mujahideen riding on motorcycles in the city traffic. The correspondent had gone to Qandahar alongwith a member of Islamic Mahaz-e-Milli, Ismail Gilani. Mr. Gilani was shown meeting local city commanders, while the noise of fighting somewhere nearby was heard clearly. Mr. Gilani urged for more mutual unity among the seven parties of the alliance participating in the Qandahar operation. Later, in an interview with the correspondent, he expressed the hope that Qandahar city will soon be occupied by Mujahideen (Jahan Numa—Urdu: 13 July, 1988).

VOA: News just in from Mujahideen sources in Quetta which could not be confirmed said 40 mule drivers and four truck drivers were captured and executed, June 29th and 30th, by Communist militia in the Arghandab region just north of Qandahar city. The report said the men were executed for moving people to Kak-Khais (ph) further north to escape almost daily air raids. The Mujahideen use mules and trucks to transport supplies in Afghanistan (Radio Report—English: 5 July, 1988).

Detail of rocket attack on the Qandahar airport have not yet been received. This is the area, where two thousand Soviet troops were stationed earlier and still a number of them are present. The Mujahideen also reported that in retaliation to the rocket attacks, Soviet planes heavily bombed Arghandab, Mohallajat and Panjwai areas in the suburbs of Qandahar. All these areas are considered strong holds of Mujahideen. The Mujahideen said that the Soviet air raids caused heavy losses, besides killing several people.

The fighting which started on 1st July around the highway leading to Spinbuldak garrison, south of Qandahar, continued for three days. It may be mentioned here, that fighting had also taken place there in the month of June. During the three-day clashes around the Highway, several groups of Mujahideen comprising 125 guerillas attacked various military posts set up for the security of the Highway. Mujahideen

sources in Quetta say that a military post surrendered without fighting and handed-over large quantity of arms and ammunition to Mujahideen.

On July 3, the Mujahideen shelled regimental Headquarters inside the Spinbuldak garrison situated very close to Pakistan border. A soldier deserting the Regimental Centre told Mujahideen sources in Quetta that 25 Communist troops were killed in the Mujahideen attack (8 July, 1988).

VOG: Fierce fighting continues in Southern Afghanistan. Correspondents report that 11 people were killed when rebels shot down a government helicopter in the town of Spinbuldak. Fighting is also reported near the city of Qandahar where the guerillas say they have inflicted heavy losses on the government forces (News—English: 31 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: According to another report from Qandahar province, the vigliant Security Forces in their operations have captured a fifteen member group of the Gulbadin band in Takhta Pul Alaqadari with its ring leaders, Mullah Din Mohammad and Gul Mohammad (News—Pushto: 8 July, 1988).

In the light of Geneva accord and national reconciliation policy, 975 families comprising 5720 persons have returned from Pakistan, Iran and West Germany to the suburbs of Qandahar province during three months this year (News—Pushto: 25 June, 1988).

Radio Moscow: The extremist opposition is stepping up activities directed at destabilizing the situation in Afghanistan. New groups of "Mujahideen" and large batches of weapons continue to come into the country from Pakistan in patent violation of the Geneva agreements. Thus a group of 100 fighters from a number of organizations within the "alliance of seven" that have been given the task of shelling state and military installations in the town and neighbouring areas have arrived in the Qandahar region. A unit of the "Hezb-e-Islami" operating to the southwest of Qandahar, has been supplied with a batch of weapons and ammunition.

From Pakistan territory have come "Booby Trap" mines produced in the United States, which are intended for use in carrying out terrorist acts in the town itself and in the area of the airfield. Many terrorists do not succeed in carrying out their intended crimes. The other day a four-man group carrying arms was detained near Qandahar. Those arrested were also carrying a large quantity of anti-government propaganda literature (7 July, 1988).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: 28 June: Mujahideen attack a supply convoy

near Shehr-e-Safa on Qandahar-Kabul highway. A tank and an armoured car destroyed.

29 June: Mujahideen hit another convoy near Shah Joi town on Qandahar-Kabul road.

On July 9, Mujahideen attacked military establishments in Qalat Ghilzai, provincial headquarters which they had briefly taken earlier in the previous month. Thirty regime soldiers were captured and a tank destroyed. Mujahideen also seized 2 mortar guns and ammunition. An armoured column coming from Qandahar to the rescue of the regime contingent in Qalat on the following day was attacked and compelled to retreat.

On July 10, Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near Shah Joi town. Three tanks and 10 other vehicles were seized by Mujahideen. Seventy-five regime soldiers joined Mujahideen.

On July 16, Mujahideen attacked an 'army centre' near Shah Joi.

On July 25, they ambushed a military convoy near Jaldak, as a result of which 8 regime soldiers were killed and 10 wounded.

VIRA: A report reaching from Zabul province says that a military garrison of the Communist troops was besieged by the Mujahideen in Naurus area of the province recently. The siege of the military garrison followed fierce clashes between the two sides. During the clashes two tanks and two military vehicles of the enemy were destroyed while large quantity of arms was seized by the Mujahideen. Another military garrison of the Communist regime was also attacked by the Mujahideen in Nimak area, causing heavy casualties to the enemy. During this operation a militia commander of the Kabul regime surrendered to the Mujahideen (News—Pushto: 29 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: Reports from Afghanistan say Mujahideen kept several military posts under heavy attacks in Zabul province during which they killed ten Communist troops and captured eleven. The Mujahideen also seized control of seven military posts in the area (6 July, 1988).

In the course of other operations carried out in Kalat area of Zabul Province, Bagh Tira area of Paktia Province, Ainak area of Logar Province and Asadabad area of Kunar Province, the Afghan Mujahideen shot down six aircraft of the Kabul regime on Sartan 16. Similarly, eighty communist troops were killed or wounded (22 July, 1988).

VOA: Afghan Mujahideen have captured two more Communist bases situated between Qandahar and Ghazni. Our correspondent Irfan Ghazi gives details:

> Afghan Mujahideen have captured two important bases of the Communists situated between Ghazni and Qandahar. Ali Mohammad and Hassan Khan the sources of Herkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami report that the Mujahideen gained full control on the two garrisons of Maqor and Shah Din situated on Ghazni-Qandahar highway on 9th July. Maqar is situated 100 kilometres away from Ghazni city in the South-west. The sources said that some Communist forces were also present in this garrison but they could not find any opportunity to leave this garrison as the Mujahideen had complete control on the road. Commander Ali Mohammad reports that the 15th Division of the Afghan Communist forces deployed in Qandahar was sent to the help of the Communist forces but several bases of Mujahideen are present in the mountains range of Surkhangan spreading to the South of the highway. The Mujahideen started attacks on this convoy from this mountainous range of Surkhangan. When the convoy reached Rubat Qazi which is already under the control of Mujahideen intensive fighting took place and the Communist forces were forced to retreat towards Qandahar. The sources say that 74 Communist troops were killed in the fighting which continued from 8th to 10th July and 90 troops along with their weapons joined the Mujahideen.
>
> During this fighting the Mujahideen also snatched three field cannons, three heavy machineguns and 113 rifles from the Communist troops. Six trucks loaded with ammunition and foodstuff and seven tanks were burnt to ashes. In the meantime the Soviet troops standed in Maqor went towards Ghazni by helicopters and the Mujahideen captured the city on 9th July. Another source, the Afghan news agency reports that the Communist suffered heavy loss in the fighting of Maqor and the Mujahideen seized two trucks. Shah Din, situated 30 miles away from Maqor in the South-East was under the control of the Mujahideen for the last some weeks but the Communists secret police Khad's garrison at the mountain adjacent to the Shah Din was in a state of siege and this garrison also felt to the Mujahideen on 9th July. The depatch of Commander Ali Mohammad did not give details of this fighting. He has merely reported that the Communists after suffering heavy losses had to retreat towards Kalat, the capital of Zabul. The Mujahideen had also taken Kalat last month and the Communist troops present there were stranded in the fort of Bala Hisar outside the city. After two days when shelling was started from the front on the city population, the Mujahideen shifted outside the city. On the other hand the sources of Hizb-e-Islami report that 30 Communist troops and officers were killed in the rocket attack on the office of the Communist party Commando Brigade situated

near Manzal Bagh. Five trucks were also destroyed. The report has not been confirmed from impartial sources. Another report received from Qandahar says that the position of Mujahideen has been strengthened around the garrison of Baba Waku Sahab situated in the area of Abdul Bagh in the North of the city (Radio Report: 14 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: The armed forces in the course of their operations against an extremist group which was indulging in looting and terror in Shajoi Woleswali of Zabul province succeeded in killing 16 extremists and injuring ten others including its ring leader (News—Pushto: 6 July, 1988).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: 26 June: Mujahideen fire rockets on security post near Moqar on Kabul-Qandahar Highway. A tank hit and post building damaged.

28 June: Mujahideen shot down a Mig fighter near Jaghori, South-West of Ghazni city.

On July 3, Mujahideen ambushed elements of the 7th Mechanized Division moving on the Kabul-Qandahar Highway near Moqar. A tank and an armoured vehicle destroyed and 10 troops captured.

On July 5, Mujahideen captured sub-divisional township of Jughato, 18 km west of Ghazni. Regime troops fled towards Ghazni abandoning a large quantity of arms and ammunition and stores to Mujahideen.

On July 6 and 7, Mujahideen attacked Bala Hisar and Lirqa (brigade) inside Ghazni city. A helicopter supporting regime troops was destroyed and 12 troops including a high officer were killed. Two Mujahideen also killed.

On July 8, Janda district fell to Mujahideen. Details lacking.

On July 9, Mujahideen captured security post in Sanjtak.

On July 12, Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen positions in Mushaky district, but, they were repulsed with the loss of four tanks and a number of trucks and trailers. The area which was cultivated, suffered heavy losses in terms of destroyed crop.

VIRA: Two tanks and a truck alongwith a huge quantity of arms and ammunition were seized by the Afghan Mujahideen in Ghazni. In the fighting 75 Communist troops were killed or injured. According to the report the city of Moqar has been captured by the Mujahideen.

It is the third city on the Kabul-Qandahar highway which has been captured by the Afghan Mujahideen (News—Persian: 18 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: According to an IRNA report the Afghan Mujahideen recently captured a military base of the Soviet-Kabul troops in

Ghazni province.

During the operation, heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on the enemy troops and a number of their transport vehicles were destroyed. The Afghan Mujahideen also seized a huge quantity of arms and ammunition, beside capturing enemy troops (14 July, 1988).

VOA: The sources of three Afghan Resistance Groups, Jamiat-e-Islami, Harkat-e-Inqalab-e-Islami and Mahaz-e-Milli in Quetta report that fierce fighting is going on since July the 4th around the town of Shah Joi (Ph) situated on Ghazni-Qandahar Highway. The town is under the control of the Mujahideen but the headquarters of Communist secret police on a nearby hill is under siege for the last many weeks. Mujahideen launched a full fledged attack on the post on 4th July. The next day two convoys of the Communist forces came from Qandahar and Ghazni to help their besieged colleagues. Mujahideen attacked them also and destroyed trucks and tanks loaded with ammunition. During the attack some fifty Communist soldiers were either killed or injured. An eye witness who arrived in Quetta from Shah Joi on Saturday said that after the Mujahideen attack the Communist war planes and helicopters have been heavily bombing Shah Joi and its surrounding villages. Atleast fifty shops in Shah Joi have been destroyed. The worst affected village, Mullakhel consisting of three hundred houses, has been completely destroyed (Radio Report—Urdu: 10 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: A defence correspondent of Bakhtar news agency reports that the commander of the Gulbadin bandit group in Ghazni province, Fazal Rehman has been killed during an armed encounter with the Afghan security forces. He had been organizing terrorist activities of the Gulbadin faction in Ghazni province for the past several years and was responsible for mass killings and destruction (News—Pushto: 5 July, 1988).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: 22 June: Besieged garrison city of Urgoon has been under Mujahideen attack for almost one week with 82mm cannon and BM-12 rocket.

On July 18, Mujahideen increased pressure on Urgoon. More than 50 regime soldiers and officials were believed to have been killed and wounded.

On July 26, Soviet aircraft severely bombarded Baqir in Urgoon district. Several houses were destroyed and civilians killed.

On July 27, unusual activity was reported from the provincial headquarters, Sharna, where the "Soviets" were accumulating large

quantities of stores. Over 2,000 regime troops and 300 Soviet were believed to be in Sharna.

Paktia

Mujahideen sources: 16 June: Mujahideen shell regime posts in Said Karam district.

17 June: Mujahideen shot down a military transport plane which it was coming in to land at Khost Airport.

25 June: Mujahideen attack an artillery regiment located near Khost airbase.

On July 2, Mujahideen fired rockets on regime installations in Gardez, provincial headquarters. Fifteen troops were killed and 13 injured. On the same day, Mujahideen also shelled targets in Said Karam district and security posts in Kharliti in Jaji Maidan, east of Khost.

On July 4, Mujahideen renewed rocket attacks on Gardez. A tank and 3 armoured vehicles were destroyed. On the same day, Soviet aircraft attacked Mujahideen positions around Gardez and Said Karam. Two administration buildings were destroyed in Said Karam.

On July 10, Mujahideen blocked the highway connecting Pul-e-Kalam in Logar and Gardez. A tank and a jeep were destroyed.

On July 14, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Matun.

On July 17, Mujahideen attacked Khost Airfield with heavy weapons. A military aircraft was hit.

On July 20, Mujahideen shot down 2 Soviet-made aircraft. One of these was hit with a stinger missile in Satu Kandau area and the other was brought down while coming in to land at Khost airfield.

On July 21, Mujahideen fired rockets on Khost and security posts in Zani Khel area. More than 50 regime troops killed.

On July 23 and 24: Mujahideen made rocket attacks on security posts near Khost, Bari, Zani Khel and Zadran.

On July 25: Mujahideen entered Said Karam.

VIRA: Reports say the Afghan Mujahideen are now preparing for an attack on Gardez, capital of Paktia province (23 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: Afghan Mujahideen are making efforts to capture the city of Khost in the Paktia province (7 July, 1988).

Afghan Mujahideen have captured seven military posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Paktia province and Maidan Shehr of Wardak province at the beginning of Asad (31 July, 1988).

BBC: The Afghan news agency, Bakhtar has said that eight rebels have been killed in two separate clashes in Badghis and Paktia provinces (2 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: A number of innocent civilians were either martyred

or injured when the terrorist elements shelled residential areas in Gardez Uluswali of Paktia province.

A defence correspondent of Bakhtar news agency reports that two men were killed and one woman and two children injured in Malik Khel and five other people were injured in Shetakhel (Ph) villages of Gardez Uluswali. Many houses were also destroyed in these villages (News—Pushto: 5 July, 1988).

Bakhtar news agency reports that the security forces have wiped out a terrorist group in Wazir village of Khost Loi Uleswali. Twelve terrorists were killed and twenty-nine others injured in the operation. The security forces also seized weapons from these terrorists (8 July, 1988).

The military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency reports from Paktia province that the extremists by using heavy arms shelled the residential areas of Rud Ahmedzai in Syed Karam Woleswali as a result of which one of our compatriots was martyred and fifteen houses were badly damaged. Similarly as a result of the satanic act of the extremists, eleven cattle heads were killed and huge quantity of the agricultural products of the peasants was destroyed (News—Pushto: 8 July, 1988).

A depot of arms and ammunition of extremists in Jaji District was seized by the security forces recently (News—English: 16 July, 1988).

A group of armed terrorists was wiped out by the security forces in Khost Ulaswali of Paktia province, yesterday. Bakhtar news agency reports that ten terrorists were killed in this operation (21 July, 1988).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: 20 June: Mujahideen liberate Lalpura subdistrict.

25 June: A helicopter shot down in Kamma area. A military vehicle hits a landmine on Shahi Road.

On July 1, Mujahideen attacked and demolished a security post at Landi Khyber.

On July 2, Mujahideen attacked security posts of Zeri Baba, Zakbab, Surch and Kandai in Kuz Kunar district. Eight regime soldiers were killed and 8 captured.

On July 6, Mujahideen shelled district headquarters and battalion centre of Kuz Kunar with BN-12s and heavy guns.

On July 8, Mujahideen destroyed 8 security posts in the vicinity of Jalalabad.

A western journalist witnessed an attack on the regime district headquarters at Achin, which was part of a series of coordinated attacks, on targets throughout the province. His report:

ACKU

Commander Eng. Mahmood, who was accompanied by Hezb-e-Islami leader Maulawi Khales, planned to attack Chaparhar, Jalalabad airport, the 11th division, the 81st Brigade, the Darunta dam and power station and to cut the road between Kabul and Jalalabad.

The Achin objective was to be attacked by Haji Qadir (Khales), operating with Mujahideen from Itehad-e-Islami (Prof. Sayaf) and Hezb-e-Islami (Eng. Hekmatyar). After waiting some days for ammunition, the attack was eventually put in. They wanted to capture Achin, but it did not work out. I didn't see the same level of competence in Ningarhar as I have seen in the north with Massoud. There is not enough coordination or discipline. These problems come out in the fighting.

The Mujahideen had large quantities of ammunition. There was hardly any return fire from the regime troops, and nor artillery. Air support arrived 11 hours after the attack started and did very little. The initiative was with the Mujahideen, but they failed to press to home the attack. They planned to bombard it until dusk (the attack started at 5 a.m. and then assault).

For various reasons this did not happen. Qadir later said that the Hezb group had run out of ammunition. One commander of Itehad was killed, which broke the morale of those with him. By this time tank support had arrived (it was said there were 28, but I did not see them) and Qadir thought that he was going to lose too many men if he assaulted. (They lost 17 men in the operation). They pulled back, which was disappointing because if they could have pushed through they would have taken the place. Qadir's men were strong enough to do it on their own. They still had donkey's loaded with ammunition at the end of the day.

They abandoned the outlying posts that they had taken without destroying the bunkers. Thus the government can reoccupy them. The operation was not aggressive enough, or well-organized enough. Qadir said that he was happy—they had killed some regime troops. They used so much ammunition, two BM-12s firing all day and yet failed to capture the place.

On July 15, Mujahideen carried out rocket attacks on military posts near Khewa. Two posts were destroyed.

On July 19, Mujahideen captured tehsil headquarters of Durabba and Ghundi.

On July 25, 15 Afghan regime soldiers were killed due to a landmine explosion on Torkham-Jalalabad road.

On July 27, Mujahideen attacked the offices of "Ningarhar Provincial Party Committee" and KHAD headquarters near Jalalabad. Eight regime soldiers were killed and another 12 wounded.

Radio Tehran: Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have launched a massive operation two days ago to liberate Jalalabad.

According to reports, during the operation, the Muslim revolutionaries have so far captured thirteen security posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops. The reports add that severe clashes are presently taking place on the highway leading to Jalalabad and Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have been controlling the highway leading from Jalalabad to Kunar province (11 July, 1988).

Afghan Muslim revolutionaries fired seven missiles on the military targets in Jalalabad City as a result of which some communist troops were killed or injured (News—Urdu: 29 July, 1988).

The Afghan Mujahideen succeeded in capturing Lalpura area today after two days of fierce fighting. Lalpura is situated fifteen kilometres from the Pakistan border (News—Urdu: 2 July, 1988).

BBC: A powerful car bomb has exploded in Eastern Afghanistan killing more than thirty people and seriously injuring a similar number.

The bomb went off near a cinema in the centre of Jalalabad damaging several buildings and vehicles.

Kabul Radio said most of the dead were women, children and old people. It blamed anti-Government extremists for the explosion. Jalalabad was the first garrison city to be evacuated by the Soviet troops two months ago (News—English: 3 July, 1988).

The Soviet news agency, Tass reports that seven people have been killed in Afghan rebels' rocket attacks on eastern town of Jalalabad.

Tass had yesterday said that eighteen rockets were fired at the town during twenty-four hours (News—Urdu: 29 July, 1988).

VOA: Latest reports say the Mujahideen attacked four Communist posts along the Kabul-Jalalabad Highway in the farflung north-eastern Afghanistan. These posts guarded the nearby Highway. Eye-witnesses reaching Peshawar say that the Mujahideen also attacked a supply convoy of the Communists. Mujahideen claim that they killed thirty-two Communist troops in the attack while only three Mujahideen were martyred in the operation. And one of them was killed when his cannon exploded.

A separate report reveals that this Highway often remains closed and at times Afghan Mujahideen collect tax from buses, trucks and other vehicles plying on the Highway and issue formal tax receipts so that they may show it to the functionaries of Communist regime in Kabul and receive back the money which Mujahideen collected from them as tax (News—English: 9 July, 1988).

VOG: Muslim resistance units in Afghanistan are reported to have launched a major offensive against Jalalabad one of the country's provincial capitals. A spokesman for the Hizb-e-Islami guerilla movement in Islamabad said four other key government positions in the same area are also under attack (News—English: 9 July, 1988).

AIR: In Afghanistan, the rebels have killed six persons in rocket attacks. According to Radio Kabul, the attack on a residential area in Ningarhar province claimed five lives. Eight persons were also injured (10 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Sixteen families of our compatriots returned to their country from Iran and Pakistan today and yesterday in the light of the Geneva accords. After receiving necessary assistance, the Afghan families consisting of 120 members were shifted to their homes in Shinwar, Surkh-e-Parsa and Jabal Siraj Woleswali of Ningarhar and Parwan provinces (News—Pushto: 1 July, 1988).

A terrorist group which was involved in the terrorist activities in Ningarhar Province has suffered heavy losses.

Defence section of Bakhtar news agency reports that a number of counter-revolutionaries including their five leaders and general commander of the four organizations were killed and 132 other seriously injured. These terrorists belonged to Gulbadin and Yunis Khalis groups.

According to the report, a large quantity of weapons including eight missiles, five mortars and other equipments were completely destroyed during the operation.

According to another report, another armed group which was disturbing peace of innocent people of Haska Uleswali in Ningarhar Province was recently wiped out by the security forces (News—Pushto: 17 July, 1988).

Kabul Times: Many local inhabitants were killed yesterday in the explosion of an anti-vehicle mine on the Torkham-Jalalabad highway.

Eighteen persons were killed, including women and children, while a pick up type Toyota transporting passengers from Jalalabad to the villages on either side of the highway to Torkham, stepped over a mine in Surkh Dewar area. The vehicle was completely destroyed (6 July 88).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: 17 June: Four tanks and 9 trucks destroyed in attacks on regime convoys in Soorai Teeqa and Speen Jumat.

22 June: Mujahideen fire missiles on military establishments in Sawki district.

25 June: A helicopter shot down in Soori Teegah area.

30 June: Mujahideen attack a mobile force in Asmat area.

On July 4, a helicopter was hit by Mujahideen in Khas Kunar. Militia posts were also attacked in Tahar in Kuz Kunar district.

On July 6, Soviet aircraft bombed Asmar district. Two Mujahideen were killed and several houses demolished.

On July 9, two security posts were wiped out near Asadabad.

On July 11, security posts were shelled in Dari Dam area.

On July 17, Mujahideen fire rockets on military camp in Khas Kunar.

On July 19, a 'combined operation' was carried out on regime garrison in Asmar. Ten troops were killed and 22 injured. Several buildings were damaged.

On July 21, Mujahideen attacked military establishments and troops in Narang. Twenty-two persons, including some "pro-government persons", were killed and 25 wounded.

AIR: In another rocket attack one person was killed and eight wounded in Kunar province yesterday. Two mosques were also damaged.

The Soviet television in its national news last night warned the rebels to refrain from attacking the Soviet troops withdrawing from Afghanistan.

The television said both the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will be compelled to reconsider Soviet troops pull out if the troops were attached (News—English: 10 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: A group of professional terrorists of the extremist opposition groups which wanted to disturb peace and security of Kunar was crushed by the armed forces of our country. As a result of this operation nine extremists were killed and eight of them seriously wounded. A number of arms were captured in this operation (News—English: 3 July, 1988).

The military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that by using heavy weapons, the extremist groups attacked the residential areas in Narang Alaqadari of Kunar province yesterday. As a result of this criminal act, two civilians were martyred and several houses were damaged (News—Pushto: 4 July, 1988).

Another 14 families of our compatriots consisting of 73 people, returned from Pakistan in Kunar, Laghman, Parwan, Kabul and Kunduz provinces yesterday. They were provided with necessary relief goods (News—Pushto: 23 July, 1988).

According to another report, in Khas Kunar Woleswali of Kunar province, a big group of the extremists was wiped out by the Armed Forces. In this operation twenty extremists were also killed (News—Pushto: 31 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: Rockets were fired at the administrative centre Khas Kunar in Kunar Province, killing two people and inflicting material damage.

Commenting on these events, news agency Bakhtar writes that after the conclusion of the Geneva agreements the intractable anti-government groups have stepped up terrorist activities against civilians. In the past two months 200 people were killed or wounded in the explosions of car bombs or rockets. Incidentally, the latest crimes by extremists were timed to coincide with the arrival in the capital of Diego Cordovez, special representative of the UN Secretary General on situation relating to Afghanistan. The intractable opposition makes it clear that it not only refuses to promote the restoration of peace in Afghanistan but also strives to expand subversive activities (7 July 88).

Nooristan

Radio Kabul: On July 21, Kabul Radio announced the formation of a new, thirty-first province in Afghanistan. It said:

> "In accordance by the Council of Ministers, the Afghan President has issued the following decree in connection with the creation of a new province, Nooristan.
>
> In accordance with the constitution of Afghanistan and with a view to provide administrative and security facilities to the people, the new province of Nooristan is approved, which will consist of the Nooristan, Waigan (ph) and Kamdesh and Mandhorhi (ph) Gharg-e-Mashal (ph) Wama and Shakardarra alaqadaris".

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: 25 June: Twenty-five civilians, mostly women and children, were killed by Soviet artillery and helicopter bombardment in Salizak area. The Soviets were firing from across the river Oxus in Tajkistan. This followed a Mujahideen ambush of a large convoy of Russo-Afghan army carrying military paraphenalia. An armoured vehicle was destroyed.

On July 1, Mujahideen attacked a "Soviet force" in Daryem district. About 20 Soviet soldiers were killed and 4 captured. Mujahideen commander, Mustaqim was also killed alongwith two other guerillas.

On July 2, Soviet aircraft bombed villages in Daryem district.

Radio Tehran: According to a report of IRNA, 10 Soviet troops with their arms and ammunition surrendered themselves to the Afghan Mujahideen in Faizabad, Badakhshan province.

According to the report, the soldiers were among those who were deployed in a Soviet military base in Faizabad for carrying out security arrangements during the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Kunduz (News—Persian: 2 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Over 900 young men registered themselves voluntarily for military service, in Badakhshan province. Most of the volunteers are from among the youths who have recently returned home from abroad and have completed their six months exemption period (News—English: 1 July, 1988).

Four terrorists were killed and ten others injured, when clashes took place between the rival groups, belonging to Gulbadin and Rabbani factions, in Faizabad area of Badakhshan province (News—Pushto: 5 July, 1988).

Kabul Times: A 200 member armed group led by Abdul Qodus joined recently the policy of national reconciliation in Jurm district of Badakhshan province (BIA, NT: 6 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: In Afghanistan, the Soviet troops have defused about five hundred American, Italian and Chinese made mines on the route from Faizabad to Kunduz. The Soviet newspaper Izvestia says that commander of Soviet troops told newsmen that the route has been cleared of mines (24 July, 1988)

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: 27 June: Mujahideen attack a military camp at Chah Aab. Twenty-two regime soldiers killed and their commander captured. Mujahideen also hit security posts near Khawaja Ghaur.

On July 5, Soviet planes bombarded villages in and around Chal, as a result of which 56 civilians and 16 Mujahideen were killed and dozens of others injured. About 100 houses were demolished.

On July 8, Mujahideen attacked a military convoy of Chah-e-Aab. Eight regime troops were killed.

On July 10, Soviet aircraft repeated attacks in Chal taking a heavy toll of civilian population. On the same day, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Dasht-i-Qala district.

On July 11 and 12, Soviet aircraft continued their attacks on Chah-Aab and suburban villages. About 500 houses in, atleast 10 villages were destroyed.

Radio Kabul: An extremist group which had indulged in loot and arson in Hazargan village of Takhar province for some time, was climinated by the Security Forces of the province recently. Three terrorists including their ring leader Mohammad Juma were killed and four others were injured (3 July, 1988).

Twenty families consisting of 120 people, have returned to Takhar province (13 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: Arms shipment from Pakistan to the territory of Afghanistan continues. In the past two days two convoys of hundreds of pack animals delivered huge amounts of weapons and ammunition in the suburbs of the town of Taloqan. More than 500 rocket projectiles were brought to Shur Rud from Afghanistan's border areas (11 July 88).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: 28 June: Mujahideen attack regime security posts in Imam Sahib district. Three posts captured.

On July 4, a Kabul regime force attacked village Madrassa in Aliabad sub-division. In the ensuing clash 4 'KHAD' members were killed.

On July 5, a larger regime force came to Madrassa. By that time the residents had evacuated the village. The invaders however found 3 'unarmed' Mujahideen and killed them. Meanwhile, the Mujahideen captured a number of security posts located between the river port of Bandar Sher Khan and Imam Sahib.

VIRA: In an operation in Kunduz province, the Mujahideen have demolished 13 military posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops (27 July, 88).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: 27 June: Mujahideen explode a bomb in a parking area in Baghlan city destroying a 'secret police' vehicle.

29 June: Mujahideen clash with regime mobile force in the Industrial Area of Baghlan city. A tank destroyed. They also destroyed a security post in Pul-e-Khumri.

(It was noted that the Soviets were systematically dismantling Afghan-Soviet "Friendship Memorials" put up at several places in Northern Afghanistan where Soviet troops had been killed by Mujahideen. A large 'memorial minaret' was dismanted in Dasht-e-Kelagay, another at Hussain Kot and two others at Dehdai near Mazar-i-Sharif. Dismantling was carried out at night. Perhaps the Soviets thought these memorials would be demolished by the Afghan people after expected Russian pull out).

On July 5, four militiamen defected to Mujahideen in Baghlan city.

On July 10, Mujahideen clashed with regime security forces in Pul-e-Khumri, killing two and injuring three.

On July 11, Mujahideen attacked security posts near Baghlan city. Eighteen regime troops were killed.

On July 16, six oil tankers were destroyed in an attack on a convoy.

On July 17, Mujahideen attacked security posts in the Industrial Area of Baghlan city. The Soviets retaliated by aerially bombarding civilian areas suspected to be sympathetic to Mujahideen.

On July 18, Mujahideen attacked Pul-e-Khumri on the Salang Highway.

On July 19, Mujahideen laid an effective ambushed near Baghlan city. Twelve Afghan troops were killed, and 13 tanks and 5 heavy machine guns were destroyed. One 12.7mm heavy machine gun, two machine guns and 12 klashnikovs were captured.

Radio Tehran: According to a report of the Central News Unit, in their attack on a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Baghlan city, the Afghan Mujahideen destroyed 18 vehicles, oil tankers and seized another four oil tankers.

Mujahideen also launched attacks on the positions of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Baghlan city inflicting heavy losses in men and material to the Soviet-Kabul troops while eight Soviet-Kabul soldiers were also made captive.

In another operation, Afghan Mujahideen captured 20 Soviet-Kabul troops in Baghlan province (News—Persian: 16 July, 1988).

BBC: The reports say that the Government forces destroyed a huge quantity of weapons and cartridges when they stopped a rebels convoy on its way to Baghlan province yesterday (News—Urdu: 2 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: A big depot of arms and ammunition of the extremists has been destroyed by the Armed Forces in the outskirts of Baghlan city (News—Pushto: 1 July, 1988).

Kabul Times: Two armed opposition groups of 14 and 9 members led by Mullah Abdul Ahad and Muainuddin respectively came over to the side of national reconciliation and pledged to ensure peace and tranquility of their regions.

Another 11-member armed group accepting the peace programme joined sides with the popular government in old Baghlan. Shir Mohammad, representing his group, expressed full support for the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation and ensuring peace in the region (KT: 7 July, 1988).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: On July 9, Mujahideen launched missile and rocket attacks on Aibak city, the headquarters of Samangan province, where 8 regime troops were killed and several others injured. Twelve Afghan troops stationed at the military centre in Aibak city joined the Mujahideen. After the operation, the Soviet planes bombed the rural

localities of Hazrat Sultan and Darra-e-Sadaf, as a result of which several Afghan civilians and four Mujahideen were martyred.

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: On July 2, Mujahideen captured a RA urban security base in Shadyan area, a suburb of the provincial capital Mazar-e-Sharif. Four regime officers and 25 soldiers were killed. Operated by paramilitary units of Sarandoy and KHAD, the base had been set up to prevent Mujahideen infiltration into Mazar-e-Sharif.

Sar-e-Pul

Radio Kabul: In Sar-e-Pul province a group of 25 armed opposition men has joined the national reconciliation programme and 12 families have come down the mountains and returned to their homes. According to a report, the local people gave them a warm welcome (News—Urdu: 8 July, 1988).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: 17 June: Mujahideen attack security posts guarding sub-divisional headquarters of Qaramqul. Fourteen regime "supporters" were killed, and 11 captured.

30 June: Mujahideen carried out "operations" on the "dwellings of Soviet personnel" in Shibargan, headquarters of Jozjan province. A number of Soviets were killed.

Skirmishes between Mujahideen and Soviet 'reinforcements' continued for about 24 hours, when Mujahideen broke the "siege" and repaired to their bases in the Liberated Territory.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: 15 June: Mujahideen attack Kabul regime military establishments around Maimna city. Twenty-five soldiers including an officer were killed.

18 June: Mujahideen fire rockets and missiles on airport and military targets in Maimna. They also attacked Murghab.

19 June: Mujahideen capture security posts at Bibi Ayeenah and Nahiah-e-Haft on the outskirts of Maimna city. They seize large quantities of arms and ammunition and stores from these posts.

23 June: Soviet aircraft bombard villages in Shirin Taghab subdivision. Three civilians killed and a large number injured.

In a clash in Daulatabad a tank and 3 trucks were seized by Mujahideen.

Radio Kabul: A group of 230 armed men joined the national reconciliation policy in a district of Faryab province.

BIA reports that alongwith this group 230 families who had converted their ideologies also returned home and resumed their normal life.

According to another report a group of sixty armed men led by Shera Khan joined the national reconciliation policy in Faryab province. The same group was accompanied by 15 families who came back to their villages and resumed their normal life (News—English: 6 July 1988).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: 14 June: Kabul regime forces, with the help of Soviet tanks and aircraft, launched a massive offensive against Mujahideen positions in Ghoormach district. The fighting continued for 10 days. Atleast 30 civilians were killed by Soviet bombardment. Eight tanks and APCs were knocked out and more than 60 Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed.

On July 2, Mujahideen liberated the Qadis district after a well-coordinated action in which all parties of the Alliance participated. Several security posts of Soviet-Kabul troops were destroyed. Mujahideen more than 300 pieces of arms. The district had been under the siege of the Mujahideen for a month.

On July 9, twelve regime soldiers were killed and one tank destroyed in an encounter with Mujahideen in Band-e-Sangan area near Qila-e-Nau.

VIRA: The Janda area of Badghis province has been liberated by the Afghan Mujahideen after a successful offensive on the positions of the Communist troops killing a number of them and destroying their installations.

The Mujahideen, belonging to the Nasar Organization, killed 25 Communist troops and captured their equipment in Bala Murghab area of Badghis province close to the Soviet border (14 July, 1988).

VOA: In Afghanistan, news reports say that the Mujahideen had captured another district town after a week of fighting. From Islamabad, VOA's John Shultz has details on the fighting at Qadis in the north west province of Badghis and on news of executions in the southern city of Qandahar:

> Mujahideen said they had captured Qadis on July 1st. Qadis is 25 kilometres from the Soviet border. Mujahideen sources said before they launched a final offensive on the district town they captured all the outlying areas around Qadis. Mujahideen commander's brief radio message does not give number but says all

Communist troops and civilian officials in Qadis were captured alongwith considerable supplies (Radio Report—English: 5 July, 1988).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: 20 June: Mujahideen hit 2 security posts in Nau Shehr with rockets. Mujahideen attack a military camp in Qalat Kuhna near Shindand airbase, killing 30 soldiers. Another 25 soldiers were taken prisoner.

On July 10, Mujahideen attacked security posts in Pandza Kalla. Thirty-six regime soldiers were killed, and several regime buildings demolished. In other attacks close to the Herat city a number of regime soldiers were killed and 2 tanks and 3 other vehicles destroyed.

Radio Tehran: Three intelligence officials of Kabul regime were made captive and espionage equipment seized from an espionage centre in Herat by the Afghan Mujahideen.

The report says that a military post of the Kabul troops in Herat city was demolished by the Mujahideen a few days ago and all the Kabul soldiers deployed there were killed.

According to the report, a Kabul regime military post at Topchain in Herat province has recently been captured by the Mujahideen (News Persian: 18 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Four extremists were killed and two others injured by the security forces with the help of the local population in the suburb of Herat city. The Security forces also captured thousands of bullets and different kinds of weapons (18 July, 1988).

A group of 260 former opponents joined the process of national reconciliation in Karak Ulaswali of Herat province today. A Bakhtar defence correspondent reports from Herat province that the group also surrendered a huge quantity of arms (News—Pushto: 22 July, 1988).

A group of sixty armed opponents and one hundred other people joined the process of national reconciliation in Herat province in response to the communique of the Afghan President about the amnesty for the opponents during Eid days. These countrymen pledged to work for the defence of the country and its people (News—Pushto: 26 July, 1988).

Kabul Times: A Stinger type ground-to-air rocket of US-made together with a large quantity of weapons and ammunition which were to be transported by extremist groups to Herat province for disturbing peace were discovered and seized by the border forces of Herat province.

One of the caravan guard was killed and two others were arrested in the operation.

The weapons included a surface-to-surface rocket unit, three other types of rocket launchers with 1400 shells, three heavy machineguns, 4 light machineguns, several hand grenades, and wireless set.

Several caravans of weapons and ammunition belonging to extremist groups were destroyed and 39 guards killed in the operations carried by the border forces in Kunar, Helmand, Ningarhar provinces and the Khost division, report adds (BIA: KT: 22 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: A contingent of the border security force deployed in Herat Province smashed a big caravan of dissidents bringing weapons from Pakistan. During the operation several rocket launchers, stinger and other weapons along with a radio transmitter were captured (News—Urdu: 13 June, 1988).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: 23 June: Mujahideen attack a military camp near Farah city. A tank destroyed.

On July 9, Mujahideen attacked regime positions in Ghalay-e-Kah district. A number of tanks and other vehicles were hit and many soldiers killed and wounded.

On July 10, Mujahideen fired rockets on security posts near Khak-e-Sufaid.

On July 18, Mujahideen attacked a military convoy near Farah city. Eight soldiers were killed and 3 captured.

VIRA: The Mujahideen are reported to have occupied another military post of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Farah Province a few days ago. The Mujahideen killed or wounded 110 enemy troops and destroyed 10 tanks at that post. Heavy losses were also caused to the military equipment of the Soviet-Kabul troops (News—Persian: 17 July, 1988).

A report from Farah says the Mujahideen have gained control over another three villages in that province.

In the fighting, a number of tanks of the enemy were destroyed while more than 10 communist troops were killed or injured (News—Persian: 27 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan revolutionaries during their defensive firing shot down a Kabul government aircraft in the Farah province (7 July, 1988).

In an attack on a convoy of the Kabul troops in Chalgah (ph) area, Farah province, the Mujahideen killed or injured 35 soldiers of the Kabul regime.

The report says that in the attack which took place last week, the Afghan Mujahideen also made 11 Kabul soldiers as captive and seized a considerable quantity of arms and military equipment (News—Persian: 9 July, 1988).

Similarly, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries carried out a severe attack on Kabul government troops' positions in Farah province yesterday in which eighty people were killed. The Mujahideen also destroyed some tanks of the Communists and captured twenty troops (News—Urdu: 11 July, 1988).

According to another report, in an explosion of mines planted by the Mujahideen, three tanks of the Soviet-Kabul troops were destroyed and 25 soldiers were killed or injured in Farah province last week (News—Persian: 13 July, 1988).

In a series of operations, the Afghan Muslim Mujahideen have liberated four villages besides capturing some military posts of Soviet-Afghan troops in Farah province at the beginning of this week.

Reports reaching from Afghanistan reveal that an arms and ammunition depot, thirteen tanks and military vehicles were destroyed during those operations. The Afghan Mujahideen have killed or wounded one hundred and ten Kabul regime troops. Thirty-one others alongwith their weapons joined the ranks of the Afghan Mujahideen (22 July, 88).

Radio Kabul: An extremist group which had been subverting the peaceful life of the people in Joain Woleswali of Farah province was wiped out by the Security Forces recently. Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that in the course of the Security Forces operations, eight extremists alongwith their ring leader were killed and twenty others seriously injured (10 July, 1988).

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: 29 June: Mujahideen attack regime security posts and establishments in Bamiyan city.

On July 7, Mujahideen captured a security post guarding Bamiyan city. Twenty-five regime soldiers were killed and another 20 surrendered to Mujahideen. Mujahideen lost 2 fighters.

On July 13, Mujahideen were persisting with their attacks on Bamiyan city, provincial headquarters.

VIRA: The Mujahideen continued their attacks on Bamiyan city to liberate it. Mujahideen have also destroyed 10 security posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops killing 20 Soviet-Kabul troops in that area (27 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: According to a report of the Islamic Republic News Agency, IRNA, Bamiyan city, 150 km north-west of Kabul, has been scene of fierce fighting between the Afghan Mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops during last week.

Quoting the Mujahideen sources, the report says following capture of eight security posts near that city, siege around Bamiyan has been narrowed by the Afghan Mujahideen and in relation of Mujahideen attacks the Soviet-Kabul forces have resorted to aerial bombing of the areas under Mujahideen control (News—Persian: 31 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: The security forces have wiped out a strong armed group in the outskirts of Bamiyan province. Two hundred and seventy members of the group were killed and many others, including their leader, Zabiullah were injured in this operation. The security forces also captured a huge quantity of arms from the group and destroyed their several arms depots (News—Pushto: 16 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: An operation has been carried out in the central part of Bamiyan province in the centre of the country to eliminate extremist groups who have been terrorrising the local population. It is reported that 270 rebels have been killed. Weapons belonging to them have been seized (9 July, 1988).

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: 14 June: Soviet-made aircraft bombard villages in Lal-o-Sarjangal area. Thirteen civilians killed.

18 June: Mujahideen attack a mobile military column near Chaghcharan. A number of regime soldiers who abandoned their vehicles and jumped into river Hari Rud were drowned.

On July 5, Kabul regime forces ambushed a group of Mujahideen and captured 14 of them. The location of the ambush was not mentioned, but report said 2 regime troops were also killed in the action.

On July 16, Mujahideen attacked a security post near Sharak. Fourteen regime soldiers surrendered and the post fell to Mujahideen.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: On July 13, Mujahideen attacked Kabul troops in Tarin Kot. Thirty troops were killed and wounded.

In another action Mujahideen fired rockets on security posts near Baba Ghazi. Ten regime soldiers were killed.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: 7 June: A famous guerilla commander,

Mohammad Malang, who had defected to Karmal Regime in 1982, rejoined freedom fighters in Deh Sebz district. He came along with 150 men, two anti-aircraft guns and two cannon, besides small arms and ammunition.

11 June: Two regime tanks destroyed in Arghandi, west of Kabul.

13 June: Soviet-Kabul forces start a search and destroy campaign in Shakardarra area. Over the next 10 days they destroyed crops and killed people over a wide area.

16 June: Mujahideen capture 4 security posts in Pashaee Valley of Paghman district. A tank destroyed.

20 June: Mujahideen attack security posts in Deh Sabz area.

22 June: Mujahideen conduct a massive rocket attack on headquarters of Shakardarra garrison. Mujahideen over ran the defences. A large number of regime soldiers surrendered to Mujahideen who also seized large quantities of arms and ammunition.

23 June: Mujahideen attack security posts on Kabul-Jalalabad road.

24 June: Nine Soviet-made aircraft hit on Kabul airport with missiles.

25-26 June: Mujahideen attack security posts in Saroobi and Band-e-Ghazi areas.

27 June: Mujahideen hit targets in Kabul Khurd area. Fourteen troops killed and 73 captured, along with a large numbers of arms.

29 June: Mujahideen hit and destroy a helicopter with a stinger missile in Paghman, 20 km west of Kabul city. It was attacking a Mujahideen strong point. On the same day, Mujahideen destroy 4 tanks in an attack on a convoy in Arghandi.

On July 3, Mujahideen attacked security posts in Kokchin and Karzmir areas of Shakardarra district. One tank destroyed.

On July 6, a car bomb exploded near the ruling PDPA's offices in Kabul city. On the same day a 17 years old boy shot dead two Soviet soldiers in Shar-e-Nau, Kabul city.

On July 6, Mujahideen blocked Kabul-Jalalabad Highway. A number of security posts were attacked on this road, resulting in the killing of about 50 regime soldiers. Mujahideen lost 4 fighters and 14 mules.

On July 7, Mujahideen hit two planes at the Kabul airport. The airport was fired upon with 122mm shells from Shakardarra, which a day before had been bombed by Soviet aeroplanes.

On July 10, Mujahideen attacked 5 regime posts in the mountains of Koh-e-Safi. Mujahideen captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On July 13-14, Mujahideen overran 7 Kabul regime posts in Khake

Jabbar sub-district, forming part of the security belt round Kabul.

On July 15, Mujahideen fired rockets on targets in Kabul city, killing 20 persons.

(Another report emanating from Kabul says that the Soviets had, from time to time, been shelling and rocketing parts of Kabul and causing casualties among the general population. The rocket attack of July 15 was an example of this. The purpose was propagandistic).

On July 16, Mujahideen attacked a police post near Deh Sabz. Nineteen policemen were killed, and 10 captured. On the same day they attacked security posts in Bagrami and Chakri areas. Ninety regime soldiers were killed or wounded and 6 tanks and other vehicles destroyed.

On July 17, Mujahideen attacked government transport on the Kabul-Ghazni Highway. A number of trucks and tanks were hit with rockets.

On July 20, Mujahideen strengthened their position on the highway leading to Maidan Shehr, capital of Wardak, by capturing 6 security posts near village Arghandah.

On July 29, Mujahideen shot down an aircraft in Paghman.

VIRA: The Afghan Mujahideen shot down a jet aircraft of the Kabul regime in Arghandai area of Paghman province last week (15 July, 1988).

Reports from Kabul say that Afghan Mujahideen have captured 14 security posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops in the suburbs of Kabul city in the recent past.

The Mujahideen have also made captive an official of the Kabul regime in Bagrami area (23 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: The Mujahideen wiped out a post of the Communist troops and burnt two tanks and an armoured vehicle, besides killing eight members of the Afghan intelligence organization in two different offensives in Kabul and Ghor provinces (News—Pushto: 4 July, 1988).

The Afghan Muslim Mujahideen fired twelve missiles on Kabul city yesterday. As a result, a number of Communist troops were killed (News—Pushto: 8 July, 1988).

Twenty Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and forty others injured when a bomb went off in a sensitive centre in Kabul city at a time when the Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil was holding a meeting with the UN Special Envoy on Afghanistan, Mr. Diego Cordovez.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Mujahideen sources say that the fighting has been intensified against the Soviet-Afghan troops in different areas of that country. The Afghan Mujahideen have also increased their operations against the joint forces and important government centres

and economic installations in Kabul city are among the targets of the Afghan Mujahideen (News—Pushto: 12 July, 1988).

The Afghan Mujahideen have killed forty-five Soviet-Afghan troops and shot down their helicopter in Paghman area. In a series of other operations, the Afghan Mujahideen have killed twelve Kabul regime troops and set ablaze four trucks. Similarly, in the course of operations, the Afghan Mujahideen have captured a number of security posts and shot down one helicopter and a war plane of Communist troops in Kabul, Logar and Qandahar Provinces. All people on board the planes were killed. Besides, one hundred and fifty troops of the Kabul regime have joined the ranks of the Afghan Mujahideen in Kabul province (12 July, 1988).

According to a report of the Central News Unit, the Afghan Mujahideen hit and shot down a MiG aircraft of the Kabul regime which was landing at the Kabul airport last Wednesday. The Mujahideen also attacked eight posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Ningarhar province last week (12 July, 1988).

According to a report of the Central News Unit, the Afghan Mujahideen have captured fourteen security posts of the Kabul regime in an operation in the suburbs of Kabul city.

In another operation, twenty-five Afghan troops were made captive by the Afghan Mujahideen (News—Persian: 20 July, 1988).

Aircraft of the Soviet aggressive troops bombarded residential areas in the south-east of Kabul, yesterday. Fifty people were martyred and many others injured during bombardment of the area, which is under the control of the Mujahideen. Damage was also caused to housing (20 July, 1988).

Meanwhile, the Mujahideen have succeeded in occupying fourteen posts around Kabul city (29 July, 1988).

VOA: In Afghanistan, the Mujahideen could not gain control of Paghman town, which is close to Kabul, due to intervention of Soviet forces. Mujahideen's rocket attacks on Kabul have increased during the last week and the Communist leader, Najibullah has been compelled to seek help from tribal elders of the areas around Kabul for a halt to these attacks. Salahuddin Ahmad reads out a report from our Islamabad correspondent, Irfan Ghazi:

> Thousands of Mujahideen have been surrounding the Paghman town for the last two weeks. Western diplomats in Islamabad say that the Afghan Army and Militia succeeded in bringing in reinforcement to the besieged garrison under the cover of heavy shelling by Soviets. They say that the plain area of Paghman has been silent since Sunday last. However, Kabul-Paghman highway

is still closed.

Capital Kabul is not at all calm. Mujahideen intensified their rocket attacks on it last week. The airport in the city, official buildings and Soviet military installations were the special targets of the rockets. The sources say that several shells landed at civilian positions. The official sources in Kabul say that the number of killed and injured was more than fifty. Western sources say that the heaviest attack was carried out on July 23 when sixty rockets landed firstly in western and south-western parts and then in northern and north-western parts of the city. The rockets continued to fall for two hours on the morning of Eid-ul-Azha. Before that, the Mujahideen distributed copies of handwritten pamphlets in the city mosques warning the citizens about the shelling on Eid day.

One shell directly hit the French Embassy causing minor damage to it. Another shell exploded in the compound of US Embassy damaging the nearby apartments and windows of Radio Kabul. No casualty was reported.

According to Western diplomats, several Afghans suspect that the Soviets themselves are carrying out shelling on Kabul. Eyewitnesses recently saw that the Soviet artillery fired shells in the heart of the city as they suspected that the Mujahideen had set up their bases there.

On July 17, twenty people were arrested as they were protesting against the Soviet shelling on their Mohallah.

Kabul Radio has indicated that the Mujahideen have been carrying out long-range rocket attacks from Shakardarra district, twenty kilometres north-west of Kabul. The Radio said that the Mayor of Kabul sent a delegation of the tribal elders to Shakardarra on July 23, to make an appeal for termination of shelling on the capital. It is said that besides Shakardarra town, Guldarra and Sanjadarra (ph) in the area, have also fallen into the hands of Mujahideen (Radio Report—Urdu: 28 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Criminal extremists fired rockets on the residential area of Kabul this evening. Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency reports that as a result of the rocket attack seven people including a woman and children were killed and part the Nauabad Mosque was damaged and four houses were destroyed (News—Pushto: 6 July, 1988).

In the course of the successful operations Armed Forces in the outskirts of Qarabagh Woleswali of Kabul province a group of the extremists belonging to Gulbadin gang was wiped out alongwith its ring

leader, Engineer Abdul Hadi Ali Khalil. Different kinds of arms were seized from them (7 July, 1988).

Since the declaration of the policy of national reconciliation, 517 of our compatriots, who had been living in some Western and Arab countries, have returned to the country.

A source of the Ministry of Repatriation Affairs said these compatriots have returned home from West Germany, the United States, Australia, Austria, Japan, England, France, Canada, Switzerland, Jordan, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Dubai and Sri-Lanka.

During the same period another 1,303 Afghan refugees have returned to the country from India (News—English: 17 July, 1988).

Bakhtar news agency reports that fifteen of our innocent compatriots, including eight children, were martyred and twenty-three others injured, when the terrorist elements once again fired eleven missiles on 11th, 10th, 8th and 6th wards of the Kabul city.

A number of houses were also damaged in this criminal act. Hospital sources say that five injured were released after first aid while the rest are in a satisfactory condition (News—Pushto: 19 July, 1988).

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that the Security Forces have recovered and seized a large quantity of arms and equipment belonging to the Gulbadin extremist band in the 5th and 6th ward of Kabul City. Two criminals were also arrested. The arms included 24 ground-to-ground missiles one Chinese-made heavy machine-gun, three rocket launchers, two Chinese-made Klashinkovs and fifty kilo explosives (News—Pushto: 29 July, 1988).

Quoting daily HEVAD, Bakhtar news agency has reported that to ensure security in the southern areas of Kabul city, fresh Security Posts have been raised and extremist groups will not be allowed to fire rockets at Kabul city (News—Pushto: 30 July, 1988).

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that the criminal extremists fired ground-to-ground missiles at the residential areas of ward 4 and 11, in Kabul city. In the brutal action, one person was martyred and three others seriously injured. Several houses are also reported to have been damaged (News—Pushto: 31 July, 1988).

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that a group of the extremists which wanted to disrupt the peaceful life of the residents of Paghman Woleswali was wiped out, by the Armed Forced with the cooperation of the local people yesterday. In the operation, seven extremists were killed and their four hideouts were destroyed. During the operation different kinds of arms including eighteen rocket launchers, nineteen mortars and one ground-to-ground missile were seized (31 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: The Afghan extremists today fired 20 rockets on the capital Kabul from the nearby mountains. As a result twenty people were killed and thirty-four injured. Some buildings were also destroyed.

The armed opposition by rejecting government's offer for national reconciliation, is bent on continuing terrorist acts against the population. The workers of the Afghan Jamiat-i-Islami used poisonous material against the population of village Zaro Shah (ph) last month as result of which four persons were killed.

Arms and ammunition are being supplied to the terrorists through Pakistan, which is grossly violating Geneva agreement by supporting the extremists. The Afghan President has accused Pakistan and America of increased interference in the affairs of his country (News—Urdu: 15 July, 1988).

Extremists have mounted another missile attack on residential areas of Kabul, the Afghan capital. Early reports said one person was killed and six others wounded in the raid. Lately, armed groups of irreconcilable opposition coming out against national reconciliation have stepped up shelling of Kabul which lead to civilian casualties and destruction (News—English: 27 July, 1988).

Moscow TV: Kabul has long been in the position of a frontline city. For over 9 years now. State establishments, schools, factories, and even bazaars have been targets for sabotage and for terrorist acts on the part of the Afghan extremists. The past 3 months have seen a sharp increase in the number of terrorist acts against the capital's inhabitants. The upshot is that in this period more than 100 people have been killed and many of Kabul's civilians have been wounded.

What do the Afghan extremists hope to achieve by shelling the city's residential areas? They are venting their anger at the failure of their plan to route the armed forces of Afghanistan and seize a number of towns after the start of the withdrawal of our troops. Eighteen provinces are now without Soviet Internationalist troops. But the die-hard extremists have still not succeeded in capturing a single town or a single major road. In an effort to conceal their importance, they try to frighten the townfolk by such acts of vandalism, and meanwhile ascribe the inhuman shelling to the Soviet troops. Unfortunately, even some of Kabul inhabitants, blinded by their grief and suffering, yield to this sordid provocation.

In a televised address to the people of Afghanistan, President Najibullah has stated that the past months' shelling of the capital has been carried out by detachments of the armed opposition calling themselves the Mujahideen using US, British, Egyptian and Chinese manufactured rockets and mortar-bombs (video shows film of Najibullah

address).

At a news conference held yesterday, one of the rocket missiles fired at the Afghan capital on Friday that had not exploded was on show. As the markings demonstrate, it was manufactured in Egypt. This is one specific example of the hollow lie with which the extremists are attempting to befuddle the Afghans. (Video shows news conference where the mangled rocket is held up of what is said to be Egyptian marking).

(From the "VREMYA" newscast: Report from Kabul by correspondent A. Shkirando: 17 July, 1988).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: 29 June: Khawaja Mira Jan, a Kabul regime militia commander, defects to Mujahideen alongwith 110 followers in village Starghich, near Charikar.

On July 2, Mujahideen destroyed a security post near Charikar, provincial headquarters.

On July 7, Mujahideen attacked a convoy carrying oil along the Salang Highway. Several oil tankers exploded. Also on June 7, Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters (somewhere) in Parwan province.

On July 9, Mujahideen fired rockets on security posts near Bagram. Eight troops were killed and 21 captured.

On July 15, Mujahideen attacked a convoy near the Salang Tunnels.

On July 17, they attacked security posts near Charikar. A jeep and 4 troops were captured.

On July 18 and 21, Mujahideen attacked military convoys along the Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul: BIA reports that as a result of heavy clashes among the extremist groups in Bagram district of Parwan province, seven extremists including one of their leaders have been killed and many others severely injured (News—English: 29 July, 1988).

A spokesman of the Repatriates Department of Parwan province told a correspondent of the Bakhtar Information Agency that since the conclusion of Geneva Agreement, 243 families have returned from Iran and Pakistan to Parwan province.

Six months military exemption cards were distributed to forty-one of them, while seventeen of them were re-employed in the Province on their previous jobs and one hundred two children of the repatriates were admitted to the schools (News—English: 29 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: Representatives of the suppliers of arms see to it that the arms turned over to the rebels are used properly. Several

foreign advisers are reportedly on the territory of Parwan province at present. They are holding inspections of the Jamiat-e-Islami units, paying special attention to arms storage at warehouses. At the same time the area is being thoroughly reconnoitred. A group of Hezb-e-Islami militants, armed with stinger shoulder-fired anti-aircraft rockets and ground-to-ground missiles, have arrived in the same province from Pakistan. According to available information, the growing activity of rebels in Parwan is linked to the plans to attack and seize Bagram airport (11 July, 1988).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: On July 19, Mujahideen further tightened their siege of sub-divisional garrison towns of Tagah and Najrab. The regime troops there are supplied by helicopters from Kabul.

VOA: Punjsher Valley is known to be the home-town of Commander Ahmad Shah Masood of Jamiat-e-Islami and now most of the area in north-eastern Afghanistan has fallen to Commander Masood. Western diplomatic sources have said that Mujahideen from Panjsher led by Sufi Rabbani and Engineer Moallam are gathering near the Bagram airbase, fifty kilometres north of Kabul. Pakistan Press International has quoted eye-witnesses as saying that the families of Panjsher Valley which left their homes and hearths due to fighting and settled in Kabul, have now started returning as Commander Masood has informed them that the valley has been vacated by the enemy.

In the past, there have been reports of severe differences between Commander Masood and the Hizb-e-Islami leader, Gulbadin Hikmatyar but now sources of the two groups in Islamabad have disclosed that representatives of the two leaders are now having dialogue to reach an understanding. Observers have described this report as a sign of growing unity in the Mujahideen ranks. On the contrary, signs of internal split have become more evident in the Communist regime. At a meeting of Najib Cabinet on June 28, a proposal for the merger of Askar Sarandoi of the Interior Ministry with the army was moved. But the Interior Minister, Syed Mohammad Gulabzai strongly opposed it. Mr. Gulabzai is the only leader of Communist Party's Khalq faction who holds an important office and the Parcham faction has been trying for long to remove him (Radio Report—Urdu: 5 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: According to the news agency Bakhtar, Afghan army have intercepted in the province of Kapisa a big caravan with arms and ammunition on its way from Pakistan. Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry has presented United Nations observers with two more notes citing fresh instances of violations of the Geneva agreements by Pakis-

tan (News—English: 30 July, 1988).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: 25 June: A number of Mujahideen non-combatants and cattle are reported killed by landmines. These mines were laid by Soviet-Kabul authorities along trials frequently used by Mujahideen for carrying supplies to Panjshir, Parwan and Northern Provinces.

About 150 militiamen of the notorious Kabul regime henchman Sarwari Nooristani sought and secured association with the Mujahideen in Laghman province. Some other groups of Sarwari Militia are also in contact with Mujahideen.

On July 12, Mujahideen attacked regime troops near Ali Shing and Ziarat, killing 28 of them.

On July 14, Mujahideen attacked security posts near Karghahi, Sarkando Baba and Surkhakan. Twenty-two Afghan troops were killed and one heavy machinegun destroyed.

Radio Tehran: In their operations on Kabul-Jalalabad highway two days ago, the Afghan Mujahideen demolished three military bases of the occupation troops and occupied another two military posts in Laghman.

In the operation, seven tanks and armoured personnel carriers and three military trucks and a heavy gun of the occupation forces were set on fire and 13 Soviet troops were made captives (7 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Ten families of our compatriots, consisting of sixty-seven people returned to the country in Laghman province yesterday (13 July, 1988).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: 22 June: Mujahideen commander Captain Sayed Agha and 7 other freedom fighters were killed in a landmine explosion near Abbatzak.

On July 1, Mujahideen consolidated their control of the important town of Mohammad Agha, 34 kilometres south of Kabul in Logar valley, thus cutting off the land route between Kabul and Gardez.

While giving the details of the fighting, the Hizb-e-Islami sources said that on the morning of July 1, the Mujahideen attacked with missiles, rockets and mortar guns. After an hour's resistance, the besieged troops fled towards Kabul leaving behind all the arms and ammunition. However, the troops boarding two trucks were captured by the Mujahideen. The Mujahideen entered the town at 11.00 hours in the morning from where they seized five tanks, four jeeps, eight

trucks, seven machineguns, over 300 klashnikov rifles, three wireless set and a large quantity of ammunition and food supplies.

The captured troops, who also included Soviets, confirmed that at least ten troops were killed and several others were injured in the fighting. The Mujahideen are controlling the Kabul-Gardez highway after capturing this important town located close to the Afghan capital.

Soviet aircrafts conducted heavy bombing over the rural localities near the captured town of Mohammad Agha on July 2.

On the 10th of July Mujahideen laid an effective ambush on the Kabul regime military convoys which were moving from Kabul to Logar provinces. In this ambush 12 tanks, 5 military trucks and 3 armoured vehicles were set ablaze while some others were captured by Mujahideen.

On July 14, Mujahideen intercepted an armoured force near Said-abad. A tank and 3 other vehicles were destroyed.

VIRA: A spokesman for the Afghan Mujahideen reported that Mohammad Agha city of strategic importance in the south-east of Kabul city was captured by the Mujahideen on Friday last.

Before its fall the city situated on Kabul-Gardez highway remained besieged by the Mujahideen for five days.

The Mujahideen spokesman said the entire population of the city is cooperating with the Mujahideen.

According to another report from Afghanistan in a fierce battle between the Afghan Mujahideen and the Kabul troops in Koh-Sulaiman (Ph) area, five klashnikovs, a machinegun, 10,000 bullets, one Deshaka and a revolver were seized by the Afghan Mujahideen.

According to yet another report the Mujahideen launched an attack on the Kabul regime troops in the same area as a result of which one Kabul troop was killed and another injured, while still another was made captive by the Mujahideen.

In the operation, a huge quantity of arms was also seized by the Mujahideen (News—Persian: 7 July, 1988).

In a series of operations, the Afghan Muslim Mujahideen have liberated another strategic, town Birajkhar, (ph) south of Kabul following the liberation of Mohammad Agha town in Logar province. Mujahideen casualties during these operations are not known (8 July, 1988).

Radio Tehran: The Khusk (ph) sub-district in Logar province was liberated by the Afghan Mujahideen.

According to a report of the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), in a week long fierce battle against the Kabul regime forces, the Afghan Mujahideen killed scores of Kabul troops and liberated the Khusk sub-district (News—Persian: 2 July, 1988).

BBC: The Soviet Union has condemned a group of the Afghan guerillas for killing forty civilians by using poisonous gas. TASS has accused the Islamic group of attacking Zarghon city of Logar province, in the south of Kabul. It also condemned Pakistani advisers for preparing a film of those killed, with a view to blaming the Soviet troops for the killings. TASS did not mention the date of this incident (News—Pushto: 9 July, 1988).

The Afghan authorities say that their troops have killed fifty guerillas based in Mohammad Agha area, seizing huge quantity of arms. It said they have also killed a guerilla leader and atleast one Arab adviser (News—Pushto: 28 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that two criminal extremist groups which had been disrupting peaceful life of the people in Mohammad Agha Woleswali of Logar province, were wiped out in the course of clashes with the security forces of the country (3 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: Reports from Kabul say the extremists of the so-called Afghan Islamic Party had used chemicals against unarmed civilians in Sarghshem village in the Logar province.

Their Pakistani advisers filmed the bodies of forty villagers to blame the massacre on the Soviet troops. The crime outraged members of another opposition armed group in the locality and the two groups clashed (News—English: 14 July, 1988).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: 27 June: Mujahideen occupied the provincial capital, Maidan, for 14 hours after they launched an operation in which they pushed the DRA forces out of the capital on June 26.

The Mujahideen kept the city under their control for a whole day and left the next day after seizing 150 weapons and large quantity of ammunition and food left by the enemy forces. The enemy air force launched a series of air strikes.

The Mujahideen lost three men and some others were wounded.

On July 17, Mujahideen attacked and demolished several Soviet-Kabul security posts around Maidan Shehr. Many militiamen were killed and wounded. Mujahideen and non-combatant also suffered some casualties.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen have killed sixty communist troops and captured a large quantity of weapons in recent attack on a military garrison in Maidan Shehr (4 July, 1988).

BBC: Reports from Afghanistan say Soviet and Afghan forces bombed and shelled the town of Maidan Shehr, south-west of the

capital Kabul after driving out rebels, who briefly occupied it.

Western diplomats in Islamabad said the attack which took place last week caused extensive destruction and was intended to demonstrate that other towns which fell into rebel heads would face similar reprisals.

Diplomats say the attack was ordered by Soviet officials, despite objections by Afghan officers who believed it was unnecessary (News Desk—English: 5 July, 1988).

VOA: Quoting reports from Afghanistan about the latest situation our Islamabad based correspondent John Shultz reports that differences have emerged between the Afghan regime commanders and the Soviet military advisers. Here is Akhtar Abbas with details:

Reports from Afghanistan say that fierce fighting is continuing in the outskirts of the provincial headquarters of Wardak province, Maidan, for control over several important positions, yet, it is not definitely said who controls the city.

Meanwhile, the main causes of rift between the Afghan regime military commanders and the Soviet military advisers over the war strategy is said to be the indiscriminate air bombing against the civilian areas of the country by the communist air force. This controversy has reportedly become a new base for differences because as a result of the bombardment hundreds of people were forced to flee from the area and take refuge either in Kabul or other areas currently under the control of Mujahideen.

As it has been reported earlier this attack was launched on June 24th but later the official Afghan troops after receiving new enforcements re-established their control over the city within twenty-four hours. The reports sent by the Mujahideen sources from the area reveal that only two days after the Mujahideen once again mounted an attack against the Maidan township but owing to the severe shelling and air bombing by the official troops they were forced to retreat.

The Islamabad based Western diplomats also say that the decision of artillery shelling and air bombing taken by the Soviet military advisers was not liked by the Afghan regime military officers. They also lodged protest with the Soviet military advisers over the decision of air bombing saying that there was no need to subject the civilian areas to indiscriminate bombardment. But the Soviet military advisers rejected their protest and did not cease the bombardment. June 28th witnessed the several bombardment. The Soviet military advisers perhaps intend to show the Afghan people the reaction of the official troops if the Mujahideen re-

captured the Maidan city (Radio Reports—Urdu: 6 July, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported from Maidan Shehr provincial headquarters of Wardak that the Armed Forces in the course of their operations to clear outskirts of Maidan Shehr from the presence of the extremist elements, wiped out a group of armed criminals yesterday.

The report added that as a result of the operation, which took place with the direct cooperation of the local people a number of extremist elements were killed and injured and their several hideouts were destroyed (11 July, 1988).

The heoric Armed Forces in the course of successful operations in the outskirts of Wardak province, wiped out another extremist group yesterday.

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that in the course of the Armed Forces operations, eighteen armed extremists were wiped out. One ammunition depot and several hideouts of the extremists were also destroyed (News—Pushto: 7 July, 1988).

Radio Moscow: The reports of western media are not correct that the capital of Wardak province, Maidan Shehr, has been destroyed as a result of bombardment by Soviet and Afghan forces. This was announced by the Deputy Incharge of Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry in a briefing in Moscow. He said in fact opponent groups tried to capture the city situated about forty kilometres from Kabul but were repulsed by Afghan militia. Maidan Shehr is under government control and nothing has been destroyed in it (6 July, 1988).

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul

Given below were the major Kabul Radio themes in July 1988, in descending order of recurrence:—

1. President Zia-ul-Haq's policies are retarding implementation of Geneva Accords.
2. Pakistan is interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by sending military advisers and special troopers to the war front.
3. USSR and Afghanistan are sincere in implementing Geneva Accords and are taking practical steps in this regard.
4. National Reconciliation Plan is a peace programme and the only way of ending bloodshed in Afghanistan.
5. Violation of Geneva Accords by Pakistan is being condemned by the people all over the world.

Radio Moscow

Given below were the major Moscow media themes in July 1988, in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Pakistan is violating Geneva Accords by supplying arms and imparting training to saboteurs and creating hurdles in its implementation.
2. Pakistan has stepped up interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and its troops are taking part in combat activities.
3. Inhuman and terroristic acts of the Mujahideen are being condemned by the Afghan masses.
4. Russian Forces are being withdrawn according to the timetable and terms of the Geneva Accords.
5. Opposition parties and people of Pakistan condemn General Zia-ul-Haq's decision concerning the ouster of Junejo government and his anti-Afghan policies.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JULY 1988 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Human Losses

Soviet Casualties	:	106 killed and 4 wounded
Kabul Casualties	:	1104 killed and 477 wounded
Soviet-Kabul Casualties	:	336 killed and 226 wounded
Defections	:	1065 Kabul troops defected and 561 captured
Mujahideen Casualties	:	224 killed and 220 wounded
Afghan Civilian Casualties	:	506 killed and 176 wounded

Material Losses

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses:

Aircraft	12	LMGs	60	Security Posts	193
Helicopters	13	HMGs	66	Khad Offices	—
Tanks	111	Klashnikovs	1933	PDPA Establishments	—
APCs	80	Rocket	1837	Airport Instalations	2
HMVs	120	Rocket Launchers	88	Radio Stations	1
Trucks	64	Doshaka	7	Powerhouses	—
Jeeps	26	Rifles	149	Food Depots	(Boxes) 44
Oil Tankers	42	Handgrenades	27	Radar Station	1
Wireless Sets	41	Buildings	1	Oil in tons	25
Mortors	16	Binocular	3	Barrack	3
Carbine	5	Bullets of different kinds	30594	Ammunition Depots	20
Bivoc	20	Quantity of Weapons	10 times		
Antipersonnel mines	8100				
Different Arms	412				

Mujahideen Material Losses:

RPG-7	1	Mules	8

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JULY 1988 SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses:

Killed	1062	and 439 wounded
Captured	45	
Returnees		
(i) Civilian Refugees	4239	(Those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks).
(ii) Armed Men Surrendering	1583	

Mujahideen Material Losses:

Stinger Missiles	3
Vehicle	(Truck) 11
	(Wagons) 9
Dshkn gun	13
Rocket Launchers	58
Klashnikovs	2
Explosives	52 Kg
Munition depots	4
Rounds of Ammunition	Several thousands
Ground-to-ground missiles "reactivator" unit	81
LMGs	119
Bases/Hideouts	50
Mortars	30
Boxes of Doshka Shells	5
Quantities of Arms and Ammunition	Over 12
Recoilless guns	31
Mines (misc.)	18
Assorted weapons	514
Horses laden with arms	20

Losses inflicted by "counter-revolutionary" elements

Human Losses:

Killed 219 Wounded 318

Material Losses:

Vehicles 25, Shops 45, Mosques 7, Houses 77

11 Heads of cattle. Beside other unspecified material losses.

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APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN JULY 1988 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Total Engage-ments	Provincial Capital	Engagements	
			Inside City	Vicinity of City
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	4	Zaranj	—	—
Hilmand	5	Lashkargarh	—	—
Qandahar	50	Qandahar	11	4
Zabul	8	Kalat Gilzai	1	—
Ghazni	25	Ghazni	5	1
Paktika	15	Sharna	—	3
Paktiya	26	Gardez	1	1
Ningarhar	34	Jalalabad	3	1
Kunar	26	Chagha Sarai	1	2
Nooristan	—			
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	14	Faizabad	1	1
Takhar	10	Taloqan	2	—
Kunduz	15	Kunduz	—	—
Baghlan	20	Baghlan	3	5
Samangan	4	Samangan	1	—
Balkh	14	Mazar Sharif	—	7
Jozjan	17	Shebergan	1	—
Sar-e-pul	—			
Faryab	10	Maimana	4	2
Badghis	11	Qala Nau	1	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	11	Herat	1	4
Farah	5	Farah	—	2
(Nimruz)	—	(Zaranj)	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	5	Bamiyan	4	—
Ghor	7	Chaghcharan	—	2
Uruzgan	2	Tarin Kot	1	—
Kabul & Adjacent				
Kabul	67	Kabul	15	13
Parwan	13	Charikar	1	3
Kapisa	2	Mahmud-i-Raqi	—	—
Laghman	8	Mehtarlam	—	—
Logar	10	Pule Alam	—	—
Wardak	10	Koteasro	4	—
TOTAL	441		60	51

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE & IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN JULY 1988 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Mujahideen Targets		Soviet-Kabul Operations		Total
	Mobile	Immobile	Air	Ground	
Bordering Pakistan					
Nimruz	—	4	—	—	4
Hilmand	2	3	—	—	5
Qandahar	19	26	2	3	50
Zabul	4	2	—	2	8
Ghazni	6	12	7	—	25
Paktika	3	11	1	—	15
Ningarhar	5	24	5	—	24
Kunar	4	19	2	1	26
Nooristan	—	—	—	—	—
Bordering USSR					
Badakhshan	8	1	5	—	14
Takhar	2	8	—	—	10
Kunduz	4	9	—	2	15
Baghlan	11	6	1	2	20
Samangan	1	2	1	—	4
Balkh	3	10	1	—	14
Jozjan	4	—	—	—	4
Sar-e-pul	—	—	—	—	—
Faryab	4	—	11	2	17
Badghis	2	3	5	—	10
Bordering Iran					
Herat	1	10	—	—	11
Farah	1	3	—	1	5
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces					
Bamiyan	—	5	—	—	5
Ghor	2	2	2	1	7
Uruzgan	1	1	—	—	2
Kabul & Adjacent					
Kabul	12	45	3	7	67
Parwan	5	7	1	—	13
Kapisa	—	2	—	—	2
Laghman	—	8	—	—	8
Logar	1	6	1	2	10
Wardak	2	7	—	1	10
TOTAL:	110	258	48	25	441

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS AND RETURNEES IN JULY 1988 (Radio Kabul)

Provinces	Soviet-Kaul Operations	Counter-revolutionaries Action	Returnees numbers	Armed Men surrendered
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	—	210	—
Hilmand	4	—	—	8
Qandahar	7	3	—	—
Zabul	4	2	—	—
Ghazni	5	1	25	—
Paktika	—	—	—	—
Paktiya	5	5	—	—
Ningarhar	19	12	650	286
Kunar	4	4	193	—
Nooristan	—	—	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	—	—	—	200
Takhar	3	2	129	—
Kunduz	1	—	—	—
Baghlan	2	—	—	44
Samangan	—	3	—	—
Balkh	—	—	—	—
Jozjan	—	—	90	30
Sar-e-pul	—	—	60	25
Faryab	1	—	—	590
Badghis	—	—	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	6	—	767	400
Farah	3	—	—	—
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	3	—	—	—
Ghor	—	—	—	—
Uruzgan	—	—	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent				
Kabul	5	9	2102	—
Parwan	—	1	—	—
Kapisa	1	—	—	—
Laghman	3	—	67	—
Logar	7	3	—	—
Wardak	7	—	—	—
TOTAL:	91	45	4293	1583

APPENDIX — 6

AFGHAN CIVILIAN HUMAN AND MATERIAL LOSSES IN JULY 1988 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Location	Casualties		Houses destroyed/ Damaged	Heads of Live-stocks	Date (1988)
		K	W			
Qandahar	Manzil Bagh	70	—	—	—	11/6
	Arghandab	11	—	10	—	16/7
Ghazni	Mushaky	—	—	—	—	7/7
	Shah Joi	10	—	—	—	15/7
Paktika	Baqur	6	—	—	—	26/7
Ningarhar	Kot Valley	4	6	—	—	11/6
Kunar	Dari Dam	40	—	—	—	11/7
Badakhshan		—	—	10	—	15/6
	Sabsak	25	—	15	—	25/6
	Darayan	10	—	15	10	15/6
	Shahr-e-Bazurg	—	—	—	40	1/7
Takhar	Chal	40	12	470	270	5/7
Kunduz	Argosia	—	—	—	—	20/6
	Shakhtapa	—	—	—	—	
Baghlan	Baghlan	8	23	—	—	13/7
	Baghlan	8	30	—	15	17/7
Samangan	Aibak	6	—	—	—	9/7
Balkh	Mazar-i-Sharif	6	—	5	—	28/6
Faryab	Maimana	5	—	—	—	8/6
	Faryab City	20	—	5	—	15/6
	Shirin Taghab	3	14	—	—	23/6
Badghis	Ghoormach	30	—	5	—	14/6
Farah	Dhalaye-Kah	5	—	10	—	9/7
Ghor	Oqab Khana	13	—	—	—	14/6
Kabul	Shakar Dara	—	12	—	—	13/6
	Saroobi	15	—	5	—	4/7
Laghman	Surkhakan	—	—	—	50	25/6
Logar	Mohammad Agha	34	—	—	—	2/7
Wardak	Qarugh	6	—	—	—	20/6
TOTAL:	30 incidents	375	97	550	350	

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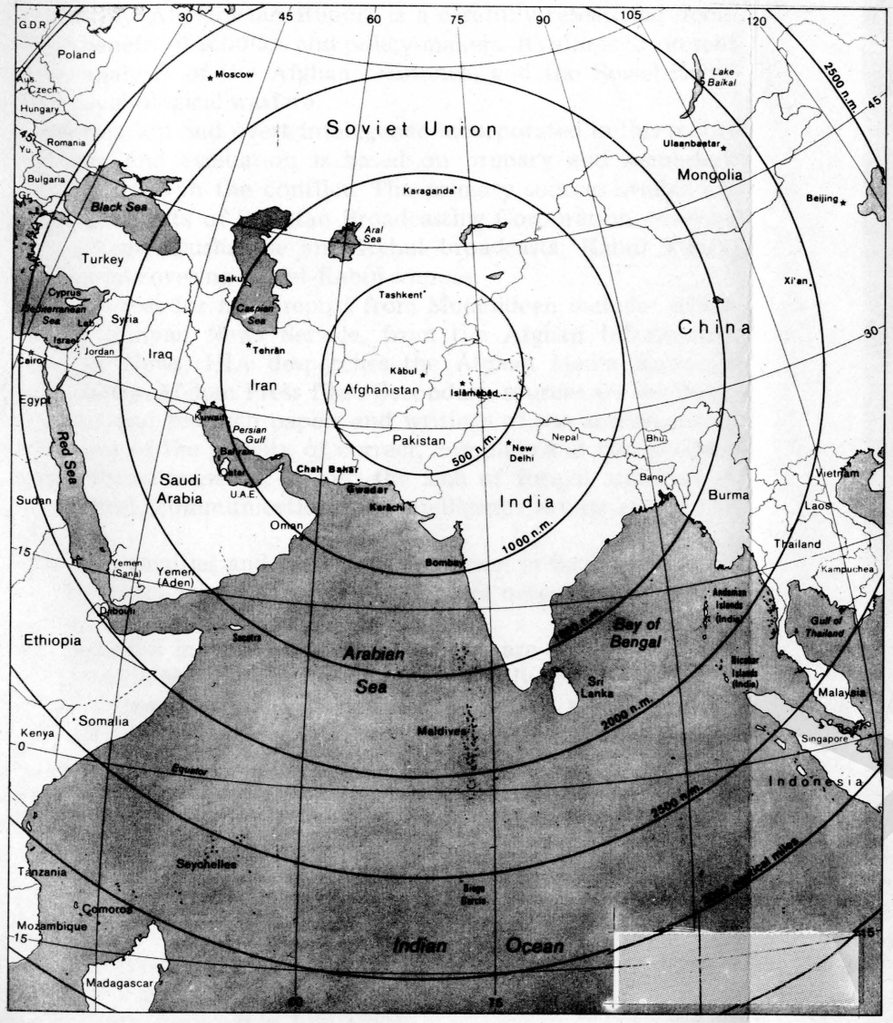
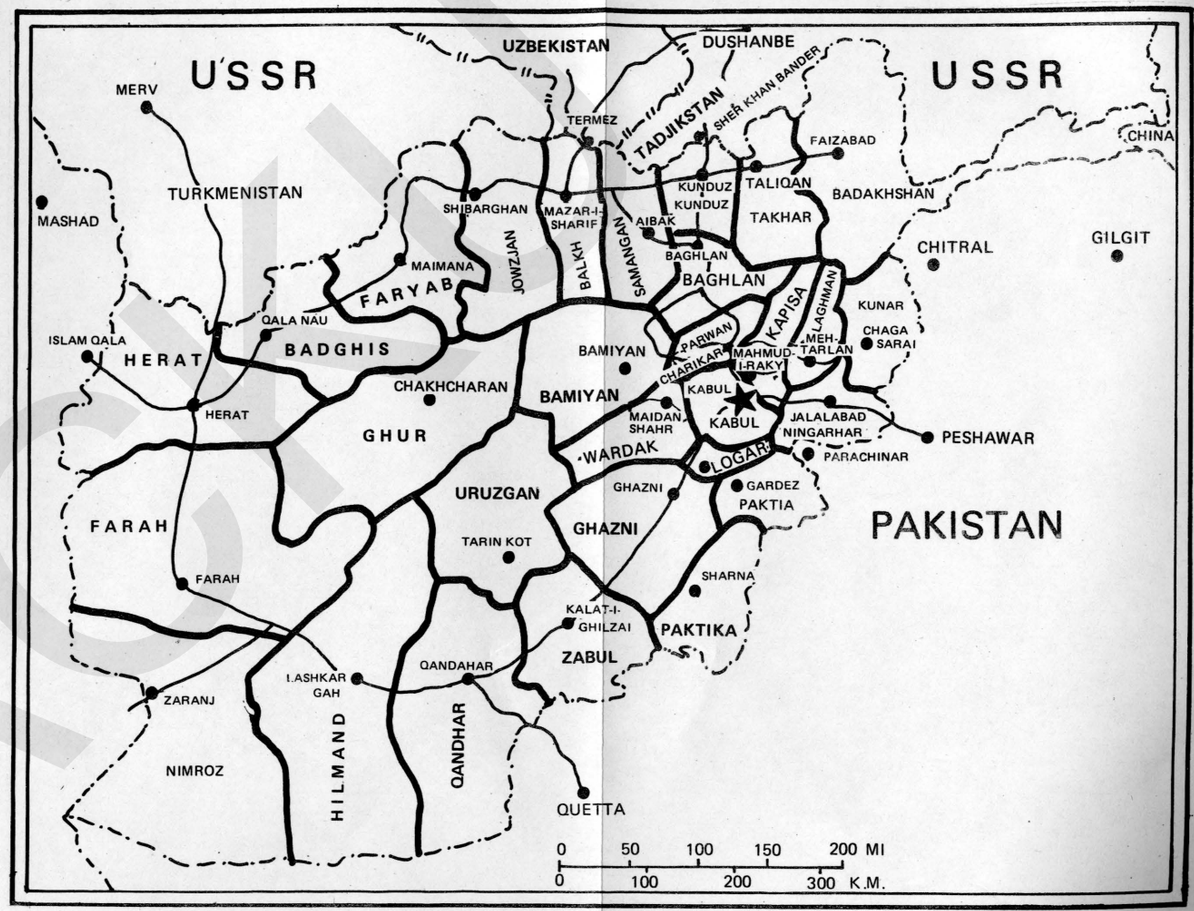
APPENDIX — 7 A



APPENDIX — 7

MAPS

APPENDIX — 7 B



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported during July 1988 in 29 Provinces. Provinces from where no war report received are: Nooristan, Sar-e-pul.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported during July 1988 in 22 provinces. Provinces from where no war report received are: Nimruz, Paktika, Badakhshan, Balkh, Badghis, Jozjan, Sar-e-pul, Ghor and Uruzgan.

NOTES

The monthly Afghanistan Report is a carefully researched document for the benefit of scholars and policy-makers. Its aim is to present an objective analysis of the Afghan resistance, and the Soviet-Kabul military and psychological warfare.

The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Kabul Times, and FBIS material covering Soviet-Kabul sources.

Primary sources for news report from Mujahideen include: IUAM Handouts, A1 Bunyan News Service, from the Afghan Information Centre, Afghan News, HIA despatches the Afghan Media Resource Centre and Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are conscious of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up among the Mujahideen.

Figures of casualties and material losses given in Section 3 are in only those few cases where such inclusions were necessary for proper appreciation of the given events.

Losses reported in "Soviet-Kabul" category are often physically not verifiable by the Mujahideen and therefore mostly speculative.

The reports received and reported are subject to the process of verification, whenever possible, which may include interviewing with those most directly informed on the events.

Dates given in parenthesis in the chapter "Porvincewise Survey Analysis" are of the actual broadcast.

Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (VOIR).

PERIOD COVERED

Facts and figures given in this study are based on reports mostly received during July 1-31, 1988. Appendices 1—7 also incorporate June 1988 incidents reported in July 1988.

II. — THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — MESSAGES, MEETINGS AND VISITS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received from and exchanged with the following countries and organizations:

Bangladesh, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, DPRK, Ethiopia, Guyana, Indonesisa, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Poland, Rwanda, Syria, UNO, Vietnam, Yemen Arab Republic and Zaire.

Visits

Najmuddin Kawyani politburo member and Secretary of the PDPA CC left Kabul on July 20 for Havana leading a party delegation at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Sandinist Front of Nicaragua. (Kabul Times: 21 July, 1988).

Mahboobullah Koshani, Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan left on July 4 for the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, at a head of a delegation of the RA. The Afghan delegation was welcomed at Prague International Airport by the Minister and Deputy Minister of Energy and Fuel, representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Foreign Affairs and staff of the embassy of the RA in Prague. (Radio Kabul: 6 July, 1988).

Meetings

The Afghan President Najibullah received special envoy of the UN Secretary General, Diego Cordovez for a meeting at the Presidential Palace in Kabul on July 7, 1988. During the meeting the Afghan President while analysing present situation inside the country and efforts of the RA regarding implementation of the Geneva accords, laid stress for the attention of Pakistan for the proper implementation of these accords. President Najibullah said that "the only way, for attaining peace and stability in Afghanistan and the region is the total unconditional implementation of the Geneva documents. He added that the RA has always expressed its readiness for all the opponent forces in and outside the country for a constructive dialogue". Najibullah expressed the belief that to achieve the objective of complete peace in the country is not possible through military means and it can be achieved only through constructive dialogue. "But unfortunately, in

the present prevailing situation the opponents have intensified their subversive activities, following the signing of the Geneva accords, which are of great concern to the implementation of the Geneva accords. (Radio Kabul: 7 July, 1988).

President Najibullah received on July 6, Gulkhana palace Kabul Sheikh Mohammad Ahmad Zubara, Chief Mufti of Yemen Arab Republic President Najibullah spoke at the meeting about the keen attention paid by the government of the Repbulic Afghanistan to Islam and its services to the citizens in the performance of religious rites, expansion of Islamic culture, construction and repair of mosques and holy places, improving the living standards and raising the role of ulema and clergymen, the activity of the high Islamic consultative council, Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trust and high council of Ulema and clergymen, establishment of Islamic University, religious Madrasas and Darul Hefazes (schools for memorization of Holy Quran) and other religious institutions (Kabul Times: 7 July, 1988).

Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, Prime Minister received on July 8, Diego Cordovez, special envoy of UN Secretary General Present at the meeting was also Abdul Wakil Minister of Foreign Affairs. Emphasising on the need of effective and full implementation of Geneva accords for ensuring peace, cessation of war and bloodshed in the country and stabilisation of situation in the region. Mohammad Hassan Sharq said that the RA has met its obligations in this regard and would make consistant efforts in that direction. (Kabul Times: 9 July, 1988).

The Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil met with the UN Secretary General special envoy Diego Cordovez on July 7, 1988. During meeting, Diego Cordovez briefed the Afghan side on his visit to Pakistan and Iran. The UN special envoy told Abdul Wakil that the Pakistani side assured of adhering to the Geneva accord and its implementation. Abdul Wakil also gave detailed information to Diego Cordovez about the incidents of violations of the Geneva accord by the Pakistan side. (Kabul Times: 6 July, 1988).

Mahboobullah Kushani Deputy Prime Minister who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia met on July 10, Vlastimil Ehrenbirger CSSR Minister of Fuel and Energy in Prague. Views were exchanged at the meeting on expansion of economic and scientific cooperation between the Republic of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. (Kabul Times: 12 July, 1988).

Sarwar Mangal, Deputy Prime Minister of the RA met on July 28, in Moscow Yuri Maslykov alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, First Deputy member of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. Discus-

sions were held on further strengthening the relations in economic field.

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

A Session of Senate's Standing Commissions

A joint session of the senate standing commissions for legislation, trade, industries, communications and cultural affairs was held on July 4, chaired by Senator Abdul Majid Badri Fariabi, president of the legislative commission. The session discussed the letter of the government dated June 30 and decided on the creation of the Ministry of Information and Culture and merger in it of State Commission of Radio-TV and cinematography, Bakhtar information Agency, State Committee for Culture, State Committee for Press and Publications and the department of cooperation with mass media. The session also approved the merger of the department of direct cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce. (Kabul Times: 5 July, 1988).

Cabinet Meeting Held

The cabinet held its weekly meeting on July 5, with the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq in the chair. The Session discussed various issues and took decisions on some of them, referring others to related commission for further review. Among the items approved were two agreements reached between the Academy of Sciences and friendly countries, contract for purchase of equipment for gas extraction, merger of the general department of customs in the Ministry of Finance and the continuation of the activity of the Central Bank under the Ministry of Finance. (Kabul Times: 6 July, 1988).

A Session of the Commission of International Affairs Held

The Commission of the House of Representatives on international affairs held a session on July 18, with Najmuddin Kwayani in the chair. They discussed better organisation of their affairs, the session invite parliamentary delegations of all friendly countries of Afghanistan to acquaint them with the role and formation of National Assembly. (Kabul Times: 19 July, 1988).

A Session of PB of CC of the PDPA Held

A periodic session of the Politburo of the CC of the PDPA was held on July 9th. In the session the activities of the parliamentary group of the PDPA in the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan was assessed. In this session it was pointed out that the establishment of National Assembly on the basis of coalition and multi-party

character is a clear manifestation of democracy in the political system of the country. Free and unristricted discussions on the policies and composition of new Government and gaining of vote of confidence in the House of Representatives is one of the main achievements of the NR and served as a stable factor for consolidation of the power at national and regional levels. (Radio Kabul: 11 July, 1988).

Coordinating Council of Left Democratic Parties Meet

The Coordinating Council of the Union of left Democratic parties on July 9, met with Sultan Ali Keshtmand member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PDPA CC. Leading member of the PDPA, and Toilers Revolutionary Organisation of Afghanistan as well as the working group of the council attended the session. Mahboobullah Kushani first secretary of the CC of TROA was elected as Chairman of the Council for the next four months. The session approved the rules and the work plan of the coordinating council for the next four months. The Coordinating Council of the 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and adopted a resolution in this regard. (Kabul Times: 10 July, 1988).

Executive Committee of the Central Council of NF Meet

A session of the executive committee of the Central Council of National Front of the Republic of Afghanistan was held on July 13, with Abdul Rahim Hatif, Vice President in the chair. The session considered organisational issues and decided to reduce the number of the deputy chairman of the NF central Council from ten to two owing to financial constraints and official needs. The executive committee also relieved a number of secretaries of the NF Central Council due to their appointments of Syed Paigir as first deputy chairman of the NF Central Council. The executive committee also considered the membership of high tribal jirgah and the central council of working people of Hazara nationality and decided that since the tasks of the said councils have come to an end with the creation of the national assembly of the RA, their collective membership in the NF be resolved. (Kabul Times: 14 July, 1988).

Fidayan a New Political Party formed

Based on the policy of NR and the political structure, which is based on multi-party system a decree has been issue by the Presidential office in connection with the establishment of Peoples Solidarity Movement. The decree reads, the people's Solidarity Movement of Afghanistan "Fidayan" based on the article 5 of the constitution and

article 8 of the law of the political parties "Fidayan" the People's Solidarity Movement of Afghanistan is authorised to be established. The organs of this party are assigned to start their activities in confirmity with article 11 of the law of political parties. (Radio Kabul: 25 July, 1988).

New Province Created

As proposed by the Council of Ministers, the Afghan President has issued the following decree in connection with the creation of a new province, Nooristan. In accordance with the constitution of Afghanistan and with a view to provide administrative and security facilities to the people, the new province of Nooristan is approved, which will consist of Gharg-e-Mashal, Wama and Shakardara alaqadaris. (Radio Kabul: 21 July, 1988).

New Appointments

On the proposal of the Council of Ministers and with the approval of President Najibullah the following appointments have been made:

1. Ahmed Bashir Ruigar as Minister of Information and Culture.
2. Mohammad Kabir as President of Central Bank of Afghanistan (Radio Kabul: 9 July, 1988).

Najib meets anti-government Afghan groups

Announcement of the Presidential office of the Republic of Afghanistan: All armed opposition can enter peacefully during Eid days without carrying weapons to Kabul city, provinces, districts, subdistricts and other areas and greet their relatives and Moslem brothers on the Eid days and enjoy in peace, brotherhood and reconciliation the Eid days. Instructions are given to all security forces to ensure the security of those who want to greet their relatives and friends on Eid days in the cities, provinces districts, divisions, and subdistricts of the country. The municipalities are duty bound to provide necessary places for recreation and enjoyment during these holidays so that they could spend the days with their families and friends without fear. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

Najib Meet Resistance

Report emanating from Moscow say that the Afghan President Najibullah has had a meeting with the representatives of the anti-government Afghan groups in Kabul. The Soviet news Agency, TASS reported that the meeting was attended by more than three hundred and forty guerilla representatives who had come to Kabul on the occasion of Eid-ul-Azha. President Najibullah appealed to them to lay down their arms. According to the reports, the President also expressed the hope that the guerilla would show prudence and sagacity and end the Civil war inside Afghanistan. (BBC: 27 July, 1988).

First Session of National Assembly Held

The first session of the National Assembly concluded on July 7, with a speech by President Najibullah. Excerpts from Najib's speech. "The meeting of the first session of the National Assembly will be registered in the history of our suffering people as the start of legal transformation in the country of multi-party system and coalition which are the outcome of the policy of NR. It will become an example of the creative and deeply earnest approach of the elected deputies for the solution of key issues. The state activities, administrative system and domestic and foreign policy of the RA is not free of shortcomings and mistakes. We have gathered here not to speak of the past only, but we are assigned to look forward and endorse correct laws. The first session of the National Assembly was a good example of clear and precise work. Specific proposals which will undoubtedly have their impact on the work of the government were set forth in the sessions. Today we can state that the present parliament will be recorded as peace and reconciliation parliament in the political history of Afghanistan". He said "People ask us, what is the military and political situation of our country? The situation is complicated and is not the same everywhere. The return of the Soviet limited military contingent has placed new and hard duties on our armed forces for defending residential areas, transport and strategic regions. The armed forces of Afghanistan can easily carry out all these tasks. The capitals of the provinces and the centres of districts are under popular power. The attempts of the armed extremists for occupying some provinces were failed. I mean Wardak and Qalat. We have full control of Jalalabad city and Qandahar, where the leaders of the seven-party alliance plan to establish a so-called provisional government. We are duty bound to actively and persistently attract the trust of all strata of the popular power. We should honestly and clearly speak with the people and should remember that telling facts helps us. The more we tell facts the more we catch people's trust. I wish to conclude my speech calling upon you for national unity. The more the rank of fighters become united and consolidated, the sooner we shall achieve victory for national peace. (Kabul Times: 9 July 1988).

Najib Addressed Afghan Soldiers

Given below are the excerpts from the speech by President Najibullah handing over medals and orders of the Republic of Afghanistan to soldiers who distingushed themselves in defending the homeland and realization of national reconciliation.

"Dear Soldiers, Now with the Soviet troops returning home and foreign interference increasing with each passing day, new tasks are being entrusted to the armed forces for defending the Republic.

The recent plenum of the PDPA CC had particularly focussed on the armed defence of the Republic. This we assessed in detail. I would like to note that on the eve of the plenum all the members of the Central Committee visited various units and detachments and conferred with the armymen stationed there. I can say with full confidence that the plenum demonstrated the collective wisdom of all servicemen. This is particularly important. The plenum set concrete tasks before the armed forces. I would like to underline the most important ones:

strengthening defence capability;
capability of independently discharging combat operations;
maintaining reliable defence of the capital, centres of provinces and districts. Though we have embarked on ensuring complete defence, it is just the beginning of the work;
reinforcing the security of roads, communications, air fields, economic establishments, schools hospitals etc;
suppressing resolutely the extremists elements in the opposition;
rendering help in receiving and resettling the refugees.

As you see, these tasks are not simple. But it is possible to tackle them. To this end we have to consistently strengthen the armed forces particularly the army, enhance military discipline and vigilance and improve party and training work. Are the armed forces of Afghanistan capable of defending the Republic after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops is the question often posed? We have every reason to say yes, they are. The armed forces have to defend the Republic It is the mandate of history and our people".

"Dear soldiers, Following the proclamation of the policy of national reconciliation, the situation drastically changed in the country. The party and the government started paying more attention to the armed forces. The new law on military service was enacted, reducing the term of military service and raising the salary and other privileges of the servicemen.

Military service was undertaken with the aim of improving the economy of the servicemen and their families. The structure of the armed forces has improved; new commands and units have been created. Fourteen units and 31 servicemen, including five soldiers, were awarded the title of 'Hero of the Republic'. We always reviewed all the issues pertaining to the permanent bases and military alertness of the servicemen in the sessions of the Politburo, Defence Council, and the headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Armed forces. The soldiers, non-commissioned and commissioned officers will be specially cared for in the future also".

"Dear soldiers! In future too, we will make all efforts for strengthening the amred forces, which are the pillars of our state. We will employ all possibilities so as to transform our army to a force beloved of our people. You are aware that nowadays party detachments are being formed from among the party members themselves. This an objective help to the armed forces. Serious measures have been taken towards their attraction and recruitment. Everybody will undergo his full term of service. This is the sacred obligation of every Afghan citizen. Those who are escaping from recruitment do not have the right to be called Afghans and Muslims. I want to ask you some questions. Which are inter-related? Why the morale is low in some units? Why is the rate of desertion high in some units? I don't want to hear any excuses in this regard. You all are the heroic sons of the homeland and deserve to be honoured by the people".

Soviet Troops Withdrawal

A former Soviet military adviser in Afghanistan is quoted as saying that the Communist Party there can only remain in power while Soviet troops are in the country. The former adviser Maj. General Kin Sakalov said in an interview with the Soviet weekly newspaper 'Agaluke', that the Afghan ruling party was torn apart by factionalism. He said this was one of the main reasons why it lacked popular support. General Sakalov is also quoted as saying that President Najibullah's policy of NR under which he appealed to Afghan rebels to lay down their arms and join the government was doomed to failure. He said rival guerilla groups were fighting for power and this struggle would continue after the completion of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. (BBC: 24 July, 1988).

The Soviet government has disagreed with the views expressed by a former Soviet military Adviser in Afghanistan, who said last week that Communist Party there would only stay in power while Soviet troops were in the country. The Soviet news agency TASS quotes a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying the opinion expressed by Maj. General Sakalov were his personal views only. In an interview in a weekly newspaper General Sakalov had also said that Afghanistan Communist

Party lacked popular support. The spokesman said the Soviet Foreign Ministry believes that Afghanistan Communist Party was in a good condition and had every opportunity to lead Afghanistan towards peace and national reconciliation. (BBC: 29 July, 1988).

The head of the political department of Soviet army in Afghanistan, Major General Zakharov has said that the Soviet side is strictly fulfilling the Geneva accords on Afghan settlement. As General Zakharov said at a briefing in Kabul, the Soviet Union has already withdrawn over 20,000 men and officers from Afghanistan. Beside more than 12,000 Soviet civilians have returned home. (Radio Moscow: 30 June, 1988).

The Afghan President, Dr. Najib has said that half the Soviet troops in his country have already left as per the Geneva accords. The official Bakhtar News Agency quoted the President as saying that at present, there are no Soviet troops in nineteen of the country's thirty four provinces. (AIR: 29 July, 1988).

Afghan Resistance

The leader of the Pakistan-based Seven Party Afghan guerilla alliance, Jamiat-e-Islami, Professor Rabbani has said that any Afghan who reconciliates with present Kabul government would be condenmed by the Afghan people. In an interview with BBC Correspondent in Islamabad, Professor Rabbani said that direct talks with the Soviet Union is the best way for restoration of peace in Afghanistan. He denied the reports about any rift between the Peshawar based Mujahideen leaders and the guerilla commanders operating in Afghanistan. He also rebuted the rumours about any changes in the Seven Party Mujahideen Alliance. (BBC: 20 July, 1988).

The Afghan Resistance Forces say they have set up administrative governments in eleven provinces of Northern Afghanistan. The Afghan News Agency reports the eleven provinces are divided into four administrative regions and each individual province had set up its own government. The Resistance Forces say they will execute Administrative duties in liberated areas in these provinces. The local governments will focus their attention on improving the people's living standard and developing education and public health. (Radio Beijing: 1 July, 1988).

The seven party Afghan Alliance and Ayatullah Mohsini group have rejected Cordovez plan for the establishment of a national government for peace and reconstruction of Afghanistan. (Muslim: 13, 15 July, 1988).

3 — NATIONALITIES POLICIES

Jirgahs Held

President Najibullah held a meeting with the eleders and representatives of the people of Zazi, Yaqoubi Qamar Khel, Mengal, Zadran, Ali Khel, Tani and Ghorbuz tribes of Khost Loli Woleswali at Dilkusha Palace Kabul, on June 30. Speaking at the meeting, President Najibullah said that with the signing of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan and ending of bloodshed and fratricidal war, all round facilities have been arranged for the return of the refugees. Najibullah said that the present condition of the country demands from people to forge unity in their ranks for the sake of the implementation of the NR policy and defence of the country and not allow the extremist groups who are not accepting the NR to continue their criminal activities. (Radio Kabul: 30 July, 1988).

Elders, chieftains and residents of Herat city held a jirgah on June 29 expressed readiness to support the policy of NR. In the gathering Mohammad Rafie, Vice-president of the RA spoke in detail about the Geneva accords and policy of NR. A number of Herat city elders and chieftains spoke on behalf of others and promised to ensure peace and security in their regions and help repatriates. Elders, chieftains of Ahmad Zahi tribal regiment, Hindu and Sikh living in the villages of Gardez city and Chamkani district and eldlers of nomads of Paktia province held jirgahs recently and pledged to help the repatriates and ensure peace and security in their regions. Governer, commander of army corp and a number of government officials of the province spoke about the Geneva accords and role of eleders in its implementation. (Kabul Times: 2 July, 1988).

Elders and chieftains of Momand tribes of Lalpoor subdistrict of Ningarhar province on July 16 held a peace Jirgah in Jalalabad city and voiced their support to the Geneva agreements and implementation of the policy of NR. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

Elders and chieftains of tribes in Sourkhroad district of Ningarhar province held a jirgah on July 18, to voice their support for Geneva agreements and the policy of NR. (Kabul Times: 19 July, 1988).

Chieftains and elders of Patkhoab Shana tribes and Mangal Khel of Logar province and employees of 15 state institutions of Meterlam city of Laghman province held a gathering on July 16 to support Geneva agreements. Many chieftains of Laghman and Logar provinces spoke on the documents of Geneva agreements and expressed their readiness to implement the policy of national reconciliation. At the end of gathering relief goods assisted by the Soviet Unions were distri-

buted to deserving families of Patkhoab Shana and Mangal Khel of Logar province. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

According to another report a grand jirgah was held in Jalalabad city of Ningarhar province supporting the policy of NR. The jirgah was participated in by elders, chieftains of different tribes of Shinwar division, Momand Darah district and Barikot sub-district of Ningarhar province. A number of tribal elders spoke about the policy of NR and Geneva accords and pledged readiness to defend the gains of April Revolution, NR policy and help the repatriates. (Kabul Times: 2 July, 1988).

The people of Samangan province held a peace Jirgah on July 29 for ensuring peace in their region. Several chieftains and elders addressing the jirgah expressed readiness for ensuring peace and implementation of the policy of NR. The message of participants of the jirgah addressed to opposition groups inviting them for peace was read out at the end. (Kabul Times: 31 July, 1988).

Religion

The Jafari Feqa Madarasa was established in a ceremony in Mazar-e-Sharif city, Balkh province recently. Several participants of the inaugural ceremony including ulema and spiritual leaders, spoke on facili ties provided by the government for the people to study religon. (Kabul Times: 4 July, 1988).

4 — ECONOMY

Protocols Signed

Protocols were signed on July 27, between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in Moscow. According to these protocols the Soviet side will assist Afghanistan in exploration of mines and development of Gas industry. Soviet institutions will undertake topographic survey and supply of related equipment in the years 1988-1990, the cost of which will be met by the delivery of natural gas and other Afghan products to the USSR. Big gas reserves had been discovered before with the co-operation of Soviet geologists in the northern part of Afghanistan. Altogether ten reserves of oil, gas and coal had so far been discovered with the help of Soviet geologists in Afghanistan. (Kabul Times: 30 July, 1988).

Protocols on Direct Co-operation

A protocol on direct economic, health and cultural cooperation was signed in Mazar-e-Sharif, between Balkh province and Tajik-SSR.

According to the protocol, exchange of delegations in economic, health and cultural spheres will take place between the two sides and possibilities provided for better cooperation between private entrepreneurs, Balkh University, Rodaki Pedagogy Institute, 'Baidar' daily Balkh province, medical institute and the literature and Industry Weekly of Tajik-SSR. (Kabul Times: 5 July, 1988).

A cooperation protocol was signed in Badakhshan recently between Badakhshan province of the RA and the Badakhshan autonomous province of Tajik-SSR. Under the protocol, the Tajik Badakhshan will assist this year Afghan Badakhshan with a large quality of foodstuffs and render to its border districts, help in the spheres of economy, education, public health, agriculture and trade. (Kabul Times: 10 July, 1988).

A protocol on cooperation was signed on July 7, in Kabul between motorized transport department of the executive committee of Moscow city and Milli Bus transport enterprise of the Ministry of Transport of the RA. According to the protocol, the sides will cooperate in designing of technical projects shops of the enterprise in Kabul city and supply of equipment as well as carry out primary studies about the enterprise. (Kabul Times: 9 July, 1988).

New Projects Approved

The standing commission of the Council of Ministers on domestic and foreign private investments met on July 11, under the chairmanship of Syed Amanuddin Amin, deputy Prime Minster and the chairman of the economic consultative council. The commission approved 23 projects of national enterpreneurs with a working capital of 1397 million Afghanis under the policy of NR and the policy guidelines of the government for encouraging and attracting the private sector further in economic growth of the country. The projects, which are in the fields of construction, agriculture, chemical industries, pharmaceuticals, tinney and foodstuffs, will be establish in Balkh, Jauzjan, Herat, Nangarhar, Parwan province and Kabul city. (Kabul Times: 12 July, 1988).

Industrial Production

The Pulicharkhi woollen factory produced in the first-quarter of the current Afghan year (begun March 20, 1988), 64,411 meter cloth valued at 64,391,000 Afghanis. The products included 42014 metre woollen cloth and canvas, 18625 metre blankets and 4132 sq metre carpets. The factory sold in this period 33454 metre and earned 4692,8000 Afghanis. The factory has planned to produce this year

383,000 metre including 258,000 metre woollen cloth, 85,000 metre blankets and 40,000 sq metre carpets. This would mean an increase of 2.68% over last year. (Kabul Times: 2 July, 1988).

The Afghan carpentry enterprise produced in the first quarter of the current Afghan year (begun March 20, 1988) furniture valued 53.72 million Afghanis and implemented its plan by 104.31% showing a 4.35% increase over the same period last year. The production plan of the enterprise for the current year is 204 million Afghanis, 4.61% more than last year. (Kabul Times: 3 July, 1988).

Construction

The construction of a bitumen factory was started in a function held on July 14, in Gardez city, Paktia province. Maj. General Barakzai governor and Commander of Paktia army Corp spoke on the development and construction programme of the government. The factory costing Afghanis 45 million will be completed by the end of the current Afghan year. (Kabul Times: 16 July, 1988).

The housing construction department will build over 1110 two, three, four and five room apartments in the current Afghan year (began March 20, 1988) in the third and fourth Microrayan. (Kabul Times: 4 July, 1988).

Law on Income Tax Amended

The President has approved through decree No. 330 dated 26 July 1987 amendment No. 13 to the law on income tax. All the state mixed and private institutions have to calculate the taxes of their employees as per the new amendment. Under the new legislation, the tax exemption for married employees having children has been raised from 45,000 Afghanis to 72,000 Afghanis. Bachelors are exempted upto 36,000 Afghanis. Also employees who have no other income except salary are not bound to submit the tax returns. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

National Conference of Traders

The first national conference of Traders of Afghanistan was held on July 18 in the Continental Hotel for raising the contribution of national traders in the realization of economic objectives of the NR policy and furthering joint efforts of the state with the private economic foundations as well as development of national economy. (Kabul Times: 19 July, 1988).

Excerpts from the text of the speech delivered by President Najibullah at the conference of national traders in Kabul on July 18, 1988.

"Dear friends and guests, I congratulate you on the occasion of inauguration of the first all-Afghanistan conference of national traders.

The role of national traders in increasing the national income is great. It is difficult to state that 80 per cent of the entire trade turnover in our country belongs to the private sector.

I wanted to point out that the participants of the conference have consulted with each other and have put forth concrete suggestions for the solution of the following basic problems:

1. *Price-fixing and control:* The government will undertake measures for fixing the prices of primary commodities for the broad masses of people. But these measures are not sufficient. Because the undeclared war has its negative consequences in this, like in all other issues of our life and activities. The difficulties are related to the transportation of commodities, wastage, etc.
2. *Transportation of goods to provinces, districts and villages:* Your proposals in this regard will play a significant role in undertaking practical measures by the ministries of Transport and Commerce, by the Governors as well as by the entire local organs of state power.
3. *Increasing the volume of exports of traditional commodities:* Afghanistan has always been the supplier of goods such as raisin, dry-fruits, wool, karakul pelt, carpets etc to the world market. In recent times, the volume of such goods has decreased. We should take measures for increasing the export of traditional Afghan commodities to the world market.
4. *Further growth of foreign trade relations:* Foreign trade relations play a great role in the promotion of the country's trade. Today the turnover of the Afghan foreign trade quoting official data, reaches 1.3 billion dollars. Strong and mutually beneficial commercial ties have been established with our neighbour, the Soviet Union. This cooperation, whose roots date back to half a century, the volume of turnover of trade between our countries has increased one hundred times and exceeds 740 million dollars.
5. *Amalgamation of commercial and industrial capital for the solution of imperative tasks of socio-economic development of the country:* It is quite known to you that the leadership of the country has of late undertaken practical measures towards rendering assistance to national entrepreneurs, as well as for the establishment of productive institutions to meet the

primary needs of the people. The assistance rendered by the Soviet Union plays a great role in the establishment of private and mixed institutions in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has given long term credit to this end.

The main question is that after the conference, on the basis of your proposals, such practicable measures should be taken and implemented so as to keep resolving the above and other tasks related to improving the domestic and foreign trade of our country". (Kabul Times: 19 July, 1988).

Agriculture

According to a spokesman of the agriculture and land reform ministry, over 84300 tons of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and insecticides valued at over 76 million Afghanis were distributed to peasants in this years' spring sowing campaign. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

The Soviet Union has donated one million doses of vaccine for animal diseases to Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry as gratis aid. (Kabul Times: 17 July, 1988).

Kabul

An area of 21,167 hectares has been cultivated in Kabul province during the spring sowing campaign this year. This is 2,157 hectares more than last year. The agriculture department distributed 6148 tons of chemical fertilizers to 5700 peasants including members of agriculture cooperatives. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

Ghazni

An area of 30,897 hectares was cultivated with wheat, barley and other cereal and vegetables in Ghazni province during the spring sowing this year. Over 22,900 sheep and cattle belonging to the peasants were vaccinated against diseases in the first quarter of the current Afghan year (began March 20, 1988). (Kabul Times: 14 May, 1988).

Kunduz

An area of 127,959 hectares was cultivated with wheat, barley, corn, paddy and other crops and vegetables in the spring campaign in Kunduz province. Peasants of the province were supplied 5,964 tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,831 tons of cotton seeds and pesticides and insecticides worth of 453,910 Afghanis during the campaign. An area of 1,000 hectares and 35,560 sapplings were sprayed and over 207,000 heads of cattle vaccinated. 3,500 heads of cattle were treated in this

period. Harvesting of the spring crops is continuing in the province. So far 60% of the cultivated area of wheat and 80% of barley have been harvested yielding 120,000 tons of the two grains. (Kabul Times: 16 July, 1988).

Jauzjan

The veterinary clinic of Aqcha district Jauzjan province was opened recently. Najmuddin Kawyani, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the PDPA and Syed Nasim Maihanparast governor of Jauzjan province also attended the function. The clinic is built on an area of two jeribs of land at a cost of over four million Afghanis from the state development budget. (Kabul Times: 4 July, 1988).

Helmand

2199 tons of fertilizers were distributed to peasants during the last three months in Hilmand province. Also, valued at 1.843 million Afghanis pesticides, agricultural equipment were distributed to farmers and cattle breeders of the province. (Kabul Times: 11 July, 1988).

5 — REPATRIATION AND RE-CONSTRUCTION

The Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Eduard Shervardnadze met the visiting UN Economic Coordinator for Afghanistan, Mr. Sadruddin Agha Khan in Moscow. During the meeting the Soviet Foreign Minister apprised Agha Khan about the priorities of the UN aid programme to Afghanistan. While expressing thanks for the UN aid to the Afghan government and people Shevardnadze said that in the present situation the UN aid programme for Afghanistan is being reviewed. Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze also appreciated the UN programme of reconstruction of Afghanistan. He apprised Sadruddin Agha Khan about the details of Soviet economic assistance to Afghanistan. Mr. Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union has provided economic aid worth 350 million roubles to Afghanistan for providing basic necessities of life to those Afghan refugees who are returning to their country. (Radio Kabul: 10 July, 1988).

13 Western countries have agreed to made available total of one hundred million dollars to the UN aid programme for Afghanistan. Speaking in Geneva, the programme's Coordinator Sadruddin Agha Khan welcomed the Soviet Union's announcement that it wants to join in with humanitarian and economic contribution, including more than 500 million dollars for the repatriation of the refugees and 100 million for re-construction. Appealing for donations, the UN Secretary General

Javier Perez de Cuellar said Afghanistan would need an estimated one thousand one hundred million dollars. (VOG: 22 July, 1988).

France will double its assistance for the repatriation of Afghan refugees. France will enhance budget for the Afghan refugees assistance to one crore pounds during the next 18 months. This was announced in a meeting held in Paris between the French President Mitterand and the UN Coordinator Sadruddin Agha Khan. (BBC: 13 July, 1988).

According to Radio Tehran the Iranian Foreign Minister expressed the hope that in future Afghanistan would follow the principles of Non-Aligned Movement. He also asserted that Iran was prepared to provide assistance to the Afghan Mujahideen for the reconstruction of their country. According to Radio Tehran the UN special envoy also spoke of the important role of the Afghan Mujahideen in the future of Afghanistan. (VOG: 1 July, 1988).

In West Germany the Protestant Bread for the World Relief Agency says it is sending two hundred thousand Marks worth of aid to Afghanistan to finance agricultural development and supplies of medical equipment. A statement says because of the war 2/3rd of urban land were out of production. The measures were aimed at increasing urban yield of the remaining farming areas. According to the organisation Afghanistan one third area can be used for cultivation purposes because of civil war in that country. (VOG: 14 July, 1988).

In Rome, World Food Programme has said that it will provide emergency food assistance worth 15 million dollars to Afghan refugees living in Pakistan because there are still no signs that over two million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan are prepared to return home. (BBC: 8 July, 1988).

Over 1,260 persons who have repatriated to Kabul, have been employed by state organs since the proclamation of the policy of NR. (Kabul Times: 30 July, 1988).

In an interview with VOA, Prince Sadruddin said a group of mine defusing experts is presently in Afghanistan holding consultations to solve the problems posed by mines in that country. He said this issue is much important because the mines can prove dangerous for Afghan refugees returning home and that we have warned the refugee against this, However, Prince Sadruddin said the United Nations has not yet been provided with the maps prepared about the mines in the area. He said "We have no maps at all for the time being. We have asked for additional information and I hope that this information will be available in due course".

In recent few montsh, Afghan Mujahideen sources have accused several times that the Soviet and Afghan government forces have laid

fresh mines in the eastern and southern parts of the country. Prince Sadruddin said he had discussed this issue during his recent visit to Moscow. However, he said, the information provided by the Soviet government was of controversial nature.

About the UN assistance for Afghanistan, UN Coordinator Sadruddin said this assistance will be distributed in accordance with the areas of the country. He said in order to help start family life, the returning refugees will be given assistance of fundamental nature so that they could stand on their own feet. He highlighted the humanitarian aspact of the assistance. He said "We certainly are very mindful of the fact that the help of the United Nations should not be used or exploited for political purposes. Therefore, after ensuring or let me say again, through examining, we will provide this assistance so that no party tries to boost its political credibility as it is not the part of UN objectives. We only are trying to help needy people and we will have a strict watch that how the aid is being distributed? If we could not watch it with due attention, then we will review our steps afresh and an alternate situation will be explored".

He said the UN aid programme was recently discussed at UN Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva. Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries had participated in the debate during which, donations of one hundred million dollars were promised. Prince Sadruddin said we have sound base both political and financial to go ahead with the aid programme. (VOA: 30 July, 1988).

6 — YOUTH, EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Youth Activities

A student's political club sponsored by the student's department of the DYOA Central Committee in Kabul University was set up recently taking into account present conditions i.e., the implementation of the policy of NR and conducting further training political, training and ideological work among the youth of the country and enlisting their active participation in rebuilding the country. The first session of the club was held on June 25 at Kabul University Central Library with the participation of 180 students. (Kabul Times: 12 July, 1988).

To implement the socio-economic development plans, 4500 members of the DYOA are now organized in 62 production brigades. The brigades started working two months ago in different production establishments in construction, transport, agriculture etc. (Kabul Times: 11 July, 1988).

2000 children of workers of Afghanistan left on 26, 27 and 28

of July for Tajik, Uzbek and Kirghiz Republics of the USSR for one months rest, said a spokesman of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan. Over 8900 children have benefited from these programmes since 1981. (Kabul Times: 31 July, 1988).

The four-day picnic of youth held in youth central club in Babur garden under the auspices of the DYOA CC with the participation of 3000 youth and their families ended on July 30. The summer vacation picnic included sports contests, film shows, concerts and discussions. (Kabul Times: 31 July, 1988).

Youth Join Defence Forces

70 youth of Shinwar division, Ningarhar province, voluntarily enlisted at the military commissariat of the division in the first quarter of this year. (Kabul Times: 11 July, 1988).

87 youth came to the military commissariat of Takhar province recently and enlisted in the armed forces. A spokesman of the commissariat told that 681 youth have joined voluntarily the armed forces during the first quarter of the current year in Takhar province. (Kabul Times: 13 July, 1988).

Over 900 young men registered themselves voluntarily for military service in Badakhshan province. Most of the volunteers are from among the youths who have recently returned home from abroad and have completed their six months exemption period. (Radio Kabul: 1 July, 1988).

Over 230 youth have been organized in the tribal units of Paghman districts to ensure peace and security in that area. (Kabul Times: 9 July, 1988).

Education

Dr. Ghulam Rasoul Rasouli, Minister of Education meet the UNICEF head of mission in Afghanistan on July 6. They discussed prospects of cooperation in the field of education between Afghanistan and UNICEF. (Kabul Times: 7 July, 1988).

The cabinet met on July 12, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq Prime Minister. The Cabinet approved the merger of the technical and vocational Education Ministry with the Ministry of Higher and vocational Education. (Kabul Times: 13 July, 1988).

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq inaugurated on July 20 the Zabihullah Shahic lycee in Dehsabz district, Kabul. The lycee was built with the cooperation of DYOA CC and Chelyabinsk SSR. (Kabul Times: 21 July, 1988).

The first caravan of gratis aid of the Soviet Union for the Ministry of Education arrived in Kabul on July 4. The goods include techning aids sports and laboratory equipment and other items for Kabul city schools and provinces of the country. (Kabul Times: 5 July, 1988).

Health

Dr. F. Najam Minister of Public Health of Afghanistan held talks in his office with the representative of UNICEF in Afghanistan. Matters relating to continuation of UNICEF assistance to Afghanistan, particularly in the fields of mass immunization, mother and child care and nutrition were discussed in the meeting. The representative of UNICEF assured the Minister of Afghanistan over the continuation and expansion of UNICEF cooperation to the Republic of Afghanistan. (Radio Kabul: 4 July, 1988).

An emergency service for malaria patients was opened on July 3, in the institute for campaign against malaria and parasitology by Dr. Abdul Fatah Najam, Minister of Public Health. This is for the first time that such a service has been established under the institute. It will function round the clock. (Kabul Times: 14 July, 1988).

Ten Afghan children aged between four and eleven years, suffering from severe infections of burns have been sent for treatment in West Germany. They were first-treated in a clinic in Peshawar. The clinic is organized by seven private West German organisations grouped in the Afghanistan Emergency Aid Relief Agency. (VOG: 9 July, 1988).

A West German relief agency has ordered two of its medical teams to leave central Afghanistan. A spokesman said two doctors, a nurse and a technical assistant have been robbed and assaulted after being caught in fighting between rival resistance groups. One medical team was still in the country. (VOG: 6 July, 1988).

7 — SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Prisoners Released

The President of Afghanistan, Najibullah has issued the following decree on the occasion of Eid-ul-Azha. All those prisoners whose period of imprisonment is one or less than one year and all the ailing prisoners. The amnesty is not meant for those who are not undergoing incurable ailments and have been convicted for the sorts of crimes such as:— killings, terrorism and acts against the internal and external security of the country; the crimes of keeping some one in hostage and armed looting, and bomb blasts. The release of prisoners, will come into force from 7th of Asad, 1367, and the task for decree's implementation is

assigned to the commission which had been deputed on the implementation of the decree, issued on 6th of Saur this year. The decree will be published in the official gazette and other sources of mass media. (Radio Kabul: 20 July, 1988).

Soviet Union Declares Amnesty For Deserters

The Soviet Union has declared an unconditional amnesty for all its soldiers who deserted during the eight-year military campaign in Afghanistan. An official spokesman in Moscow said soldiers who returned to the Soviet Union would enjoy political, social and other rights guaranteed to Soviet citizens. The Soviet Union has not given the number of its soldiers deserted but has listed 312 soldiers as having been captured by the rebels, at least 200 are believed to be still alive. (BBC: 4 July, 1988).

Anniversary of Iraqi Revolution Marked

The 20th anniversary of revolution of the Republic of Iraq was marked on July 16, in a function held under the auspices of the peace Solidarity and Friendship Organization of Afghanistan (PSFO) and the Afghan-Iraqi Friendship Association. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

Residential Plots Distributed

162 housing plots were distributed recently to the families of martyrs of revolution and other deserving people in Gardez city. Over 480 plots were distributed last Afghan year (ended March 19, 1987) in the city. 450 more plots will be distributed in the current Afghan year to 800 families, (Kabul Times: 2 July, 1988).

Culture — Soviet-Afghan Cultural Co-operation

A protocol on cooperation in the field of cinema for 1988-90 was signed on July 16, between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. Under the protocol, films would be exchanged and opportunity provided for the Afghan films to enter the 27th international film festival to be held in Karlory Vary in 1990 and Afghan-Czechoslovak joint feature films and documentaries produced. CSSR will also render to Afghan cinema fianancial and technical assistance. (Kabul Times: 18 July, 1988).

The Union of painters of the Soviet Union has donated painting material to the Union of Artists of the RA. The donation includes canvas, oil and water colours, sealing wax and brushes. It was handed over by the cultural representative of Soviet Embassy in Kabul to the vice-president of Artist's Union of Afghanistan at a function held in the Union's club on July 15. (Kabul Times: 16 July, 1988).

An exhibition of books, photographs and paintings from the GDR is opened in the hall of Kabul University library. The exhibition has been sponsored by the Afghan-GDR friendship association to mark the friendship week. The exhibition will remain open for one week. (Kabul Times: 6 July, 1988).

New Publication

Al-Islam is the monthly organ of the Islamic Party of the People of Afghanistan which appeared recently with a circulation of 5,000. Maulavi Nasrullah Hanifi is the editor-in-chief of the Journal which is devoted to the programme of the party and Islamic ideas. Islamic and religious subjects and articles on different aspects of social life and the programme and constitution of the party occupy the main part of the first issue. (Kabul Times: 31 July, 1988).

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